Hints on Transplanting.

IN our last number we endeavored to call attention to certain points in the nursery management of young trees, necessary to prepare them for successful removal. We now propose to offer a few suggestions on *transplanting*.

Notwithstanding we have made great progress in the art of planting, during the last twenty years; and with all the information that has been disseminated on the subject, by means of widely-circulated pomological books, periodicals, catalogues, &c.; yet there is among the mass of our vast population who till the ground and plant trees, a very imperfect knowledge of what good planting really consists in. This every nurseryman knows, and every person whose occupation, duties, or tastes, put him in the way of observation. "Will you warrant my trees to live, Mr. Nurseryman?" says one. "No." "Then I can't buy from you; for I should certainly lose three-fourths of them, if not all." "I will give you double the price for your trees, if you will warrant them to grow," says another; "for I invariably fail in my planting." Another says, "I can not understand how you nurserymen plant so successfully; you must possess some secret art, or put some peculiar substance about the roots. Pray, what is it?" So one after the other proceeds, relating his misfortunes, and asking information from the poor nurseryman, who, however much he may desire to enlighten his customers, is too busy to discourse intelligibly on the theory and practice of tree planting. The fact is, this is comparatively a new and unknown operation to thousands of people who every year find it necessary to go about it; arboriculture has not been considered a legitimate branch of rural studies, but as the business of the gardener or nurseryman exclusively.

Now, as the whole country seems to be thoroughly awakened on the subject of planting, this prevailing lack of knowledge becomes every day a matter of painful experience. The supposition that any man who could set a fence post could plant a tree, is demonstrated to be an illusion, because a tree is not a post, but a living, organized body, made up of a great many parts, all beautifully connected, and reciprocally dependent upon each other. The roots are the principal organs of nutrition, and at the same time sustain the tree in its position; the trunk and branches convey the nutriment from the roots to the leaves; and these refine or elaborate it, and prepare it for the formation of new parts. These different parts or organs must each fulfil their respective functions, or the harmony of nature is broken, and the tree immediately ceases to have a perfect existence.

Now the roots, we have said, are the organs of nutrition; and if they are not in a condition to supply a sufficient quantity of the proper kind, the tree must starve, just as an animal would if deprived of a proper supply of food. It is obvious, then, that the planter must first of all see that the soil in which he proposes to plant is in a condition to yield the essential nutriment to the roots of his trees. How is this to be done? We can not now enter into any detail respecting the constituent parts of soils in par-

ticular, nor of the various chemical changes and combinations which must transpire in them, to prepare the food of plants for absorption by the delicate spongioles of the roots. Experience has taught us that trees will not live — at least, that they will not flourish — on a *poor* soil; nor on a very *thin* or *shallow* soil, with an impenetrable bottom; nor in a very stiff, tenacious, clay soil, that bakes as hard as brick during the growing season; nor in a wet soil, where water is stagnant about the roots. No man need plant trees in any such soils, and hope for success. Trees — *all* trees usually planted for fruit or for ornament — require a soil of at least fair average fertility, such as any farmer would expect to yield a good crop of grain or roots: but all do not require the same degree of fertility; for among fruits, the Peach and the Cherry will yield good crops on a lighter and poorer soil than the Apple, Pear, Plum, or Quince; and the Pine and Fir tribe will succeed well on light, poor soils, unsuited to the Oak, the Maple, the Beech, and indeed the great mass of deciduous trees.

On *thin soils* — say four or five inches deep — lying on a hard subsoil, few trees, and especially fruit trees, will succeed, because the roots are confined too near the surface; and in our hot and dry summers the earth around the roots becomes parched, as no moisture can ascend from the subsoil: vegetation is consequently arrested, and the trees become stunted and scrubby, like the productions of arid plains.

Stiff clay soils are unfavorable to the growth of trees, and more especially young newly-transplanted trees. They bake on the surface, and exclude both air and moisture, and they become so hard that the roots are unable to extend through them any more than they could through a stone wall. We admit that careful and skillful cultivators might succeed on such soils, by expending on them a great amount of timely, well-directed labor, to keep them porous and friable to a reasonable depth. But few will take this trouble, and therefore such soils should be avoided as far as practicable.

Wet soils are, of all the others, the most objectionable, either for fruit or ornamental plantations. Wet feet are not more ruinous to human health than a wet soil is to trees. It fills up every cavity of the soil which should be open for the passage of air, without which healthy nutriment for the tree can not be prepared; destructive gasses are formed, and directly the tree declines. We have often been struck with the effect of even a very trifling excess of moisture. In a row of trees descending from dry land to moist, it is observed that on the dry upland the trees are vigorous, with smooth, clean bark; but as soon as we descend to the moist places, the trees look feeble, the bark is mossy, and in every part we see symptoms of decline.*

Now, the planter who desires to ensure success, must see that his soil is not in any of these extreme conditions. If it be poor, manure it liberally a year before hand, and crop it with roots that will give the soil a good working, and also help to enrich it. If it be shallow, deepen it, if possible, by breaking up the under stratum with the sub-

* Planting trees in *wet* soils is a very common and fatal error. We often hear people say, "I can not plant trees in my soil except in a dry time." A short time ago we were told by a friend that his gardener had not planted his trees last autumn, because the holes he had dug became full of water, like so many reservoirs, before the trees arrived, and he did not expect it would leave them till some time next spring. This is but one case out of thousands.

soil plow. If one plowing be not enough, give it two or three; and if it can not be plowed, trench it, or at least trench a large circle for each tree; throw out the poor subsoil, and substitute good, fertile loam. If it be wet, *drain* it, and drain it thoroughly. If you have stones on your land, make stone drains, as large and deep as the outlet will admit. If you have no stone, use tile, which is now manufactured in many parts of the country. In a wet soil to be planted with trees, tile drains should be at least three to three and a half feet deep, and not more than a rod apart, to carry the water away quickly and effectually from the soil about the roots. Draining and subsoil plowing are the two great improving operations of modern farming; and they are by far more important to the orchardist and all who grow and plant trees, than to the farmer who cultivates merely annual crops.

Having the ground thus thoroughly prepared for the reception of the trees, planting is in order; and the first step is to dig the holes. Now it so happens, that in the seasons of planting nearly all classes of people, both in town and country, are pressed with their ordinary avocations; and the consequence is, that planting is either deferred till too late, or else it is done hurriedly and badly — the holes are made just large enough to cram the roots into, and the earth is thrown in about them without any higher aim than merely to cover them. In these cases the roots are crowded, confused, and bent up, so that a large number of them never come in contact with the earth, and of course die. The careful planter will make holes so deep that a bed of *good, friable, sandy loam* may be spread on the bottom, to set the trees on. It makes a great difference what sort of soil is placed around the roots; because, as every propagator knows, certain soils are much more favorable to the emission of new roots than others. We object to all kinds of manure, chips or shavings of wood, and various other materials that are occasionally prescribed; all of which may be very useful and proper to be placed *near* the roots, to furnish a supply of nutriment when young active rootlets have been formed, and are capable to make use of them. To promote re-rooting, use fine, fresh, sandy loam — a large proportion of sand, as this remains porous and does not hold injurious quantities of moisture. Then the holes must be *wide* enough to allow every root to be spread out its natural length, and in a free, natural direction; because every twist or bend has the same effect as a twist or bend of a branch — namely, that of checking the flow of sap to it, and inducing feebleness. In replacing the earth, exclude all poor soil taken from the bottom; fill in the sandy loam mixture carefully and slowly, so that not a cavity will be left, but that every root will be placed in direct contact with the soil. Some kid-glove planters use sharp sticks to work in the earth, and thus injure the roots. The man who is really in earnest, will take his *hands*.

In the spring, and more especially at an advanced period, when the soil has become quite dry, and when it is likely to remain so for a length of time, a pail or two of water, or a sufficient quantity, may be applied, to furnish the degree of moisture necessary to promote the formation of roots, and also to supply the demand which the opening buds will make upon the roots. This water should be applied before the earth is all filled in; because the layer of earth laid over it prevents rapid evaporation

and the consequent baking of the surface, which would render the application of water an injury rather than a benefit. Trees are very often planted *too deep*. The formation of new roots requires *heat*, *air*, and *moisture;* and roots that are buried far beneath the surface are in a great measure excluded from the genial influence of heat and air, and the ends, instead of emitting new fibres, decay, and of course the tree lingers and dies. Vast quantities of trees are lost on this account, and we can not too strongly urge planters to guard against it. If we examine healthy, vigorous trees, we find that the most active, important roots, are not far from the surface; and we know that it is a very good plan to bury deeply any portion of a tree that we desire to keep in a dormant state.

When the tree is planted, it should immediately be mulched; that is, a covering three or four inches deep of half decayed manure or litter should be spread over the ground in a circle around the tree, from the trunk to the extremities of the roots, and some distance beyond. This mulching prevents evaporation from the soil, and, what is very important, aids in preserving a uniform temperature about the roots; besides, when rains come, they dissolve this mulching, and wash down its fertilizing parts to the roots. This is a much safer way of applying manure to newly planted trees than placing it in immediate contact with the roots.

In cases where trees are much exposed, or have sufficient top to catch the wind, supports of some kind are necessary until the roots have taken hold of the ground. In some cases a single stake will be sufficient, but it must be sunk so as not to injure the roots; and there should be a piece of cloth, matting, or some soft substance, placed between the tree and stake, or tied loosely around the tree, to prevent it from being chafed.

We have said nothing about pruning the tree. We said, in last month's article on this subject, that shortening the branches at the time of transplanting was a necessity only because the roots are generally mutilated and injured in taking up. This is substantially true. If we could take a young tree up with *all* its roots entire and uninjured in any way, and replant it before they could suffer from exposure, there would be no need of lopping off branches. But this we may as well say is impossible — the roots must and will be cut and bruised and broken and dried; and the more they suffer, the less able they will be to fulfil their functions; and therefore, in the case of deciduous trees, we must either shorten and thin the branches, or see our trees die. All bruised and broken roots should be pruned off clean and smoothly up to the sound wood, else they will decay, and retard the formation of new roots, if they do not kill the tree. The freshly cut surface of a sound root, placed in proper soil, like a cutting, under favorable circumstances, soon emits new fibres.

In reducing the top, regard should be had to the form of the tree; in most cases it is better to thin the branches than to shorten all closely. It should always be remembered that leaves aid in the formation of roots. In fact, unless the leaves continue to prepare new matter, the roots will not grow, no more than the leaves will continue to perform their functions without the aid of the roots. We know that leaves expand before the roots have become active, and that new roots are formed before any leaves

appear; but in both cases the support is derived from the unexhausted supply laid up during the previous season, and which would last for a very short time. This is why trees sometimes put forth leaves most promisingly, and wither under the first warm sun; the roots being unable to extract sufficient moisture from the soil to compensate for evaporation. Just so cuttings often send out leaves, and promise to the uninitiated a rapid growth; and in an hour they are withered. No roots were formed, and the small stock of food laid up in the cells of the cutting was soon exhausted.

In regard to the management of trees subsequent to planting, we shall have something to say next month.

THE JAPAN LILIES.*

These magnificent Lilies, although for many years in cultivation in this country, are still scarce. The high prices — one, two, and three dollars apiece — at which they have been held, as well as the doubt that existed respecting their fitness for open garden culture, have combined in retarding their dissemination, and confined them to a few of the better class of gardens and greenhouses. Now that prices are reasonable and within the reach of persons of moderate means, and as they have proved perfectly hardy, and as easily grown as the common white Lily, we may expect to see them become really popular. They are the *very* few in this country who will pay two, or three, or five dollars, for a single bulb or a single plant, or who indulge in the luxury of greenhouses and conservatories; but when we can offer a really superb plant, hardy and easily grown, at a moderate price, it finds purchasers and planters by the thousand and the ten thousand.

The Lily has always been a special favorite, and is now. Where can we find a garden without its Lilies? They are all beautiful; and some of those now very common and little thought of — for instance, the *Tiger* Lily (*Lilium tigrinum*), or our native *Superb* Lily (*L. superbum*) — would, if seen for the first time, be pronounced *magnificent*. These Japan Lilies, however, combine the most brilliant colors with a delicious perfume; and this gives them a pre-eminence among the Lily tribe. The *Crimson Lance-leaved* Japan Lily (*L. lancifolium rubrum*)† has a ground color of rosy-crimson, shading off to white at the edge, and having projecting dots of bright crimson. The *White Lance-leaved* Japan Lily (*L. lancifolium album*) is pure white, covered with colorless projecting points. The *Spotted Lance-leaved* Lily (*L. lancifolium punctatum*) is white, with rosy dots. This grows stronger and taller than the others, and blooms earlier, we believe, as a general thing. The height to which the flower-stalks attain varies from two to four feet, according to the strength of bulbs and fitness of soil, culture, &c. They have seeded freely in this country, and large quantities of seedlings have been raised; but nothing new or distinct, that we are aware of, has been obtained.

* One of the first and best articles that appeared on the culture of these Lilies in this country, was that of Col. Wilder, in Vol. II of *Horticulturist*, pp. 31–41.

† See Frontispiece.

In the open ground we have succeeded well with them in a soil prepared just as for other bulbs — deep, with a liberal proportion of sand and abundance of old hot-bed manure well worked in. Plant either in fall, or early in spring, before they begin to grow. The bulbs should be set about two and a half to three inches deep, as the stem emits roots that greatly increase the vigor and flowering capacity of the bulb. Keep the ground clean and frequently stirred during the season; and when the flowers begin to appear, apply liquid manure freely, especially if the season be dry, as it often is in the autumn when these Lilies bloom. Before winter sets in, cover the bed with a good coat of leaves.

On pot-culture we extract the following very full and plain instructions from the *London Gardener's Chronicle* of November, 1853:

"Let us begin with the bulbs in the condition in which they are usually found in the beginning of November, when they have done flowering. Some of mine have just gone out of flower; others are well ripened, and ready for repotting. But as their treatment after flowering is of great importance, we will suppose they have just dropt their blossoms. Remove them to a rather warm situation, and as dry as you can command, and give them little or no more water. I generally water lightly two or three times after my plants are placed in circumstances to ripen. A warm greenhouse or pit, kept rather close, if not moist, will effect this important desideratum perfectly. As soon as the bulbs are sufficiently matured, which will be known by the decay of the leaves and stems, they had better be repotted; not that this is of importance at present, but it will economise space, and prevent the operation being neglected until after they have made fresh roots. The soil in which they have been growing ought to be entirely removed from the bulbs, and the latter divided as may be thought proper, for there will always be found about the crown of the parent some small bulbs, which may be placed in 4-inch pots. If the ripening process has been complete, the roots will not be troublesome, but if not there will be found a quantity of fresh roots remaining. When such is the case I leave them to themselves for some time longer, for I never pot while I require to cut or break the stronger roots, but merely strip my fingers through them in order to remove those that are decayed. The pots should be just sufficiently large to receive the bulb and strong roots adhering to it; give a moderate watering to settle the soil, and place them in the greenhouse or cool pit. They will require no further attention until the season begins to excite vegetation, when they must be regularly attended to. Water as soon as you see signs of growth, but sparingly until they have made leaves, &c., to draw up and give off moisture. March will generally be found to be the time when they will commence growth. As soon as they are above the soil, remove them to a situation where they will be near the glass and have plenty of air, for after success depends upon getting them strong at this stage. Do not allow them to remain in the small pots in which they were wintered until their roots become matted; the best way of managing this is occasionally to examine them. I always shift into the flowering-pots just as the plants have protruded an abundance of fresh roots against the sides of the pots. For strong bulbs with one stem use 12-inch pots, and for such as produce two stems a size larger. Weaker bulbs, such as produce about seven flowers, will not require pots above 8 inches, and offsets of the first year will not require above 5-inch pots. In shifting into the flowering-pots, be careful to place the crown of the bulbs about 3 inches below the surface of the soil, as they produce a quantity of strong roots from the base of the stem. They ought after potting to occupy a place near the glass; and avoid a warm house if you wish

a strong bloom. As regards watering, they must have a careful supply, neither too much nor too little; but if they can be sprinkled overhead with the syringe before shutting up the house, they will not require much water at the roots for some time. Towards the end of May, if the weather is favorable, they may be placed in a warm sheltered spot out of doors, and ought to have their stems tied to a stake, in order to prevent their being injured by wind. A few plants may be retained in the greenhouse, with a view to have them in flower earlier; indeed, I place some of my bulbs in a moderately close, warm house early in March, and I manage to have them in flower early in August; others I retard, to prolong their flowering until October; but a season's practice will be the best guide in this matter. These Lilies are not liable to suffer from the attacks of insects, but the green-fly will occasionally make its appearance upon such of the plants as may have been kept over warm. If so, fumigate at once with tobacco-smoke, or wash the leaves with weak tobacco-water. I have said nothing about soil, for they are not very particular in this respect. I use fresh fibrous loam and peat in equal portions, with a sufficient quantity of sand to render it porous; if peat cannot be had, use leaf-soil. Some say, however, that the flowers are much higher colored in peat. The only thing requiring further notice is, to be careful of the flowers when you have got them—syringing overhead, or a damp stagnant atmosphere, will spoil them, just as it would a light-colored Camellia flower. I once lost a fine head of bloom in this way. If you are anxious to propagate them, it may be effected by means of the scales of the bulbs. Fill a pan with soil similar to that recommended for growing them in; lay the scales upon the surface, and sprinkle a little fine soil over them; give a little water, and place the pan in a close warm atmosphere. This is, however, a part of the business which had better be left to professional hands, and, except the amateur be proficient in such work, he will not be very successful. If properly managed, they will soon increase by natural means to more than can be accommodated. I may just state, by way of conclusion, that, in my opinion, these fine Lilies have one fault—they produce their flowers too far from the surface of the soil. I have tried to remedy this by placing three smaller bulbs in a pot with the principal one at the first potting, and I think this improves their appearance when in flower. With this exception, they are splendid productions, and deserve the most extensive cultivation; grown in masses in large pots, or in conservatory borders, they are surpassingly grand, and they are quite within the means of the amateur. Don't be satisfied with your treatment unless your full-grown bulbs produce from twenty-five to thirty flowers upon a single stem.—*Autumnalis.*"

TROPIOLUM LOBBIANUM AS A GREENHOUSE CLIMBER.

BY EDGAR SANDERS, GARDENER TO J. F. RATHBONE, ALBANY.

The insignificance of this plant under bad treatment, may cause many to question its great beauty as a decorative plant. In my mind, as a greenhouse climber for winter flowering it has few equals, commencing early to put forth its blossoms and continuing them without intermission till late in the spring. Perhaps the following notes of its treatment here may not be uninteresting to a portion of your numerous readers.

The plants when received from the nursery were good, established plants, in 5-inch pots. As soon as obtained (October 31) they were shifted into 11-inch pots, using

two-thirds turfy loam to one-third rotten manure, with sand to make it porous. The pots were well drained — a point of considerable importance. A few slight wires were strung on each side and over the doorways, and as the growth proceeded, carefully tied to them. The first flowers expanded November 20, since which time it has gradually extended its branches, bearing a profusion of flowers. The house has been kept as near 50° medium night temperature as circumstances would allow. The most healthy plant (occupying the warmest part of the house) covers a considerable space, and has often nearly a hundred blossoms open at one time. The more they are cut for boquets, the faster the succeeding flowers open. Its long footstalks render it an excellent flower for this purpose, while the color of its flowers (bright orange-scarlet) make it an acquisition of no mean importance at this season of the year, when every flower has a charm. The plant is materially assisted by occasional waterings with diluted manure water.

This species does not seed freely, but strikes readily from cuttings, which may be struck in the spring and kept growing out of doors during summer, and flowered in its winter quarters early in the fall. As a summer climber in the open border, it has a great tendency to grow too strong to flower freely, which may be somewhat counteracted by keeping it stinted at the roots.

WHAT TO PLANT, AND HOW TO PLANT.

BY OBSERVER.

Spring is almost upon us; the dreariness of winter is all but passed away; and the lover of gardens and out-door work may already take up his spade to prepare for the coming season. To many the question is, What trees shall we plant this spring? The lover of shade, the admirer of evergreens, those who particularly favor flowers, and others who pay their respects to fruit, are making out their lists. The ignoramus, who has none of these loves or propensities, is about to depend on second-hand information, and to be disappointed in the result. So much has already been written, and by such able pens, on this subject, that an occasional correspondent of the *Horticulturist*, like myself, feels abashed when he thinks of venturing his own bark on the great waters which are continually surging in books and periodicals, about trees and shrubbery, and grass lawns and flowers. Shall I say it, in all humility, that when I began to learn a little about planting, books failed to enlighten me, because I could not understand what I wanted myself. This is the case with the majority of those who plant; they begin when they know comparatively nothing about what they actually want. My own process was to plant a specimen of every thing in the shape of a tree that I could procure; and such as I did not like, or where they stood too near to each other, I cut down when I got tired of them. I wish I could tell all the pleasure I had in these processes; how I followed this authority as to the proper season; how I dug winter holes; mixed earths of "mold;" "planted not too deep,"

with the bole standing on a mound, as well as without; what disappointments resulted; and how I have now a forest of all descriptions, of glorious variety; each in its season dispensing its beauties of leaf, fragrance, flower, or fruit. But this would weary the reader, and I will endeavor to be a little practical rather than egotistical, in imitation of the very good example set me by the Editor of the *Horticulturist*, and his valued correspondents.

First, then, you want shade. If so, plant the Norway Maple; that will give you in a few years, in a good soil, a fine round-headed tree, with a canopy of leaves that defies the sun's penetration, and, in early spring, a glorious display of flowers equal to the Laburnum, and to me more interesting. Here is a shade tree of the first merit bearing flowers; it will satisfy the most fastidious.

When the Tulip tree first bloomed in England, the common people heard that there was an enormous American tree *covered with Tulips!* and they opened their eyes in wonderment at the information. It was just after the Tulip mania in Holland and elsewhere. The excitement was great, and the *Liriodendron tulipifera* was all the fashion. There can scarcely be a handsomer tree, and yet it is not so frequently planted as it deserves to be. It is a good shade tree, but it attains a large size; too large for very small grounds. It is also difficult to remove, having a tap root. Procure it, not from the woods, whence it almost always fails; but from a conscientious nurseryman, whom you can believe when he tells you he has moved it at least once himself.

All the Beeches are desirable, and they have no enemies; their picturesque roots are worthy of study from all admirers of nature. There is now a Weeping Beech, of great beauty. But if you want the most beautiful weeper, (next to the Willow,) get the *Sophora pendula*, which is now coming a little into notice. Apropos of the Willow, (how one rambles when he gets among beautiful trees!) if it had been told us before we ever saw a Weeping Willow, that there was a certain large tree that fell in graceful folds of weeping tresses, like a lady's hair, how far would one not have gone to see it! And, while we are on the subject, let it be remembered that no Weeping Willow tree ever thrived on hard, stubborn ground, that had never been stirred. The best place for it is in deeply worked earth, near to water or a gutter; no better spot can be found than where an artificial bank has been thrown up, say where you have moved your earth to fill a hollow or raise a knoll.

For myself, I am very fond of combining not only beauty of form, and leaf, and flower; but I like to have about me trees which produce something for the children and grand-children to crack or to eat. I, therefore, early in my experiments, planted the true Shellbark, the Walnut, the Chestnut, the Butternut, and the Madeira Nut or English Walnut. What more beautiful shade trees can be invented or advertised? None. Then for products of another kind: all the Crab Apples have great beauty; their flowers are abundant and odorous in the highest degree, and their fruit is invaluable for preserves. The Flowering Apple is really one of the most gorgeous and superb products of nature's laboratory, and may be grafted on the commonest Apple tree; and yet how very rarely do we see it. This and the Flowering Cherry, more

known, may be compared to trees covered with Hyacinths. Alas! neither of these produce fruit. As for the Chestnut, it may be well to remark and *remember* that the finer large kinds of French Chestnuts may be budded or grafted on our native trees; and wherever you already possess these, it is better to do this than to plant anew. I happen to know a kind of old mortality grafter, who goes all about a certain township in Pennsylvania, begging permission to perform this operation, out of pure love of valuable results.

And why should we not have fruit and shade together? Why is not the shade of a fine Cherry tree as valuable as an Ash? Believe me, young planter, it is equally so. If you ever enjoyed the delight of getting up into the body of a big *Ox Heart* or *May Duke*, when a boy, with free liberty to eat till you were sick, you have reminiscences of which I would not deprive you. Have you ever shaken a *Shell-bark* Hickory tree, and carried the nuts home on your back in a large grain bag? Did you ever hull Walnuts, and have black fingers for weeks thereafter, not being aware that soap makes them blacker and vinegar and bran discharges the color? Did you ever go to wild lands in your neighborhood, and bring home a bag of the red wild Plums? If you have performed these feats, the first of your knowledge of the pleasures of acquisitiveness, when you plant will you not think of the succession of young and happy hearts that will climb your plantation for a century to come — perhaps your own descendants — and will you not gratify yourself and *them* by remembering this little list? I have now in my eye two places in the country where I used to be at home. The one was so stocked with Cherries, that everybody within miles and miles was at liberty to come with wagons and tubs, and take as many as they wanted; another produced so many Shell-barks that the market sale of them supplied pocket-money for the year to a famous set of youngsters: and these trees were shade trees in every valuable sense.

It would be very easy, now that my pen has caught the inspiration of the subject, to multiply examples, and to descant on the pleasure of getting two kinds of advantages out of our planting amusements; to increase a list which I have purposely made brief; to descant upon the further amusement of having many varieties of the same kind of fruit on one tree; to say that my best Pears came from new kinds grafted on healthy middle-aged trees of old inferior kinds; and to add that I cultivate some trees and shrubs purposely for the health and attraction of my friends the singing birds, and that few are better than the Buffalo Berry, the two sexes of which should be "worked" on the same stem.

To conclude, dig large holes for everything like a tree; if in clay soil, burn all the shavings in it you can get, before you plant; drain with stones in a deep bottom (this especially for roses); don't put fresh horse manure to evergreens — rather prefer leaf mold, and that not in too great a proportion; manure your fruit trees with a little guano dug in, in spring and fall; in your Pear orchard it will be better not to have a spear of grass grow near the roots, where however a strawberry bed will thrive well and do no injury whatever. I asked a man, last spring, who was apparently every day among his fruit trees, what he was doing. His answer was, "cultivating;" and this

cultivating consisted in stirring the ground, and rooting out every grass and weed root as it appeared, mulching the neighborhood of each tree at the same time, and renewing it as often as needed. That was his first summer in the country; but he will be rewarded as surely as a greenhouse protects tender plants through frosty weather.

The best fruit garden I ever saw in any part of the world, is on Staten Island, belonging to SAMUEL T. JONES, Esq., a distinguished merchant of New York. He has Peach trees as large round the stem as a man's body, all trained in the best manner, and producing beyond all calculation. They are examined twice a year for the worm; and besides rich manure and careful cultivation, are treated spring and fall with a double handful of guano mixed with plaster. His Pear trees are perfect gems. Such *Vergalieus* as he has in profusion, produced last year nine dollars a barrel. The borders of his graperies outside the houses are *very large*, and always look like a newly raked, deeply dug, and blackly manured, new bed. No spear of grass to be seen in the whole garden. The results such as would inspire the veriest dullard in gardening with a love of the subject. Two acres reclaimed from stony ground, furnishing enough stone to build a thick, high wall around the whole, is brought into perfect cultivation. It does one's heart good to see such care and nicety. I really believe that two acres thus cultivated with head-knowledge and elbow-labor, produces more in actual money value than many a farm of fifty acres that passes in certain neighborhoods for respectable work. We may see many such a garden in Europe, but how very rarely do we meet with it here. A few years hence we may witness other examples, stimulated by such success.

I hold it to be impossible for a gardener to fully understand his business, and produce the proper effects and results, unless he sees for himself what others have accomplished. An observing visitor never leaves a good garden without having learned something advantageous. At Mr. JONES' he will see the ground very rich, and perhaps come to think that "manure is half a gardener;" he will see every thing in order and in its place; he will, if he asks, learn that the whole garden is dug over *in the fall*, with as much care as in the spring, and left *unraked;* and if he don't know it, can ask the reason therefor. One such visit will do more to open a moleish eye than two to a florist's show. Seeing *how* things are done, is better for a learner than merely seeing the results.

KITCHEN GARDENING.

BY THOMAS MEEHAN, GARDENER TO CALEB COPE, PHILADELPHIA.

I WAS much interested, recently, in the complaint of a brother gardener, that his employer "cared no more for a rare plant than for a bunch of Beets." I merely inquired, "Does he care for the Beets?" This gentleman, it seems, did care for "the Beets;" vegetable-growing was his hobby—vegetable superiority his delight. Now, I honor such a man. There is something workman-like about him which I admire. He begins at the right end. He is a true friend to the gardener; and we shall probably yet hear his place spoken of as one of the most interesting in the land.

It is a sound philosophy which places the *useful* before the *beautiful*. Let a vegetable garden once be well attended to—once become an object of perfection—become a source of pleasure and pride to the proprietor,—and Roses, and Violets, and perhaps even the *Victoria* herself, will not long remain forgotten or uncared for.

A good vegetable grower must not be classed with the mere "plodder." There is dignity attached to his profession. The plant or fruit grower has not more. The science of his branch is *deep*, and its art affords scope for *high culture*. He has innumerable topics to study; a great diversity to interest. The soil, situation, and aspect of the garden; its arrangement, division, and formation, to the best advantage; its connection with other arrangements for manure, for water, and for general conveniences; the best situation for permanent crops, and the best places for peculiar ones; the times and seasons for seed time and planting; the several culture of each kind to the mutual advantage of both the crop and the ground; the production of crops at an unnatural or an unusual season, and the preservatien of others to a late period; the faculty of watchfulness for all improvements, either in the kinds of vegetables themselves or in their modes of culture;—these are among a few of the points to be attended to in successful vegetable-gardening.

To do full justice to each of these heads, would fill a volume; and there are many excellent volumes on the subject, well repaying perusal. All I propose to do in this chapter, is to call the attention of the novice to a few main points in each; so that once well directed, he may easily pursue by himself the path to success.

The *best soil* for a vegetable garden is a brown loam, inclining to sand. Other soils may be better for certain crops, but this will be adapted to most, while all can be made to do well in it.

The nature of the *subsoil* is of importance. One impervious to moisture will *not* do; any other may be tolerated—a bed of brick-earth preferred.

The *situation* should be convenient for access, for manure, and for water; and have a slight fall to the southeast, and shelter on the northwest.

In its *division* and *arrangement*, the walks should run at right angles; and, if the garden be of "any" extent, be made of a hard bottom, and wide enough for a cart to pass over. The "squares," for the convenience of digging, should be square, or in parallel, right angled lines.

In *preparing the soil*, underdraining will in many cases be of advantage, if it can be properly done; otherwise it "will not pay." The drains, whether of stone, tile, or brick, ought to be two and a half or three feet deep, and not more than nine yards from each other. Then the benefits of trenching the soil would prove great, especially if about a foot in depth of stable manure be first laid over the surface. There are two ways of trenching: one loosens the soil, say two feet deep, and brings the lowest soil to the top; the other loosens the soil to the same depth, but leaves the subsoil still at the bottom. The first is employed to renovate worn out soil; the last is to be used in forming a new garden.

Having got our garden sited, formed, and fixed, the *permanent crops* next call for *location*. We have to deal with Horse-radish, Rhubarb, Asparagus, Sea Kale, herbs,

and sometimes Globe Artichokes. Herbs of all kinds are essential to a well-kept garden, and are usually disposed in odd corners, narrow borders, and frequently as edgings, or division lines. The other articles are best kept by themselves in adjoining beds, all thriving in pretty much the same soil. The Asparagus perhaps relishes a more sandy soil than the others. Rhubarb and Sea Kale should adjoin, for the convenience of early forcing. Small fruits are also considered as kitchen garden crops, and come under the *permanent* class. Here we have Currants, Gooseberries, Strawberries, and Raspberries. These may be in beds by themselves, in near connection with the others. Currants and Gooseberries are frequently employed to adorn the sides of walks, being placed at about nine feet distance from each other. Of the vegetables above mentioned, the Rhubarb alone affords scope for much variety; I prefer the *Victoria*.

The *arrangement of the more temporary crops* to the best advantage, requires more skill; and, indeed, almost every gardener has some peculiar ideas of his own. As a general rule, green crops—such as Cabbage, Spinage, &c.—should be planned to follow root crops—as Turnips, Potatoes, &c.; though this can not always be done, as some families use more of one kind than others would do, and these again more of the same in one season than in others. I will give a short sketch of my own method; others can vary it to suit circumstances. My most extensive crops are Bush Beans, Celery, Corn, Onions, Peas, Potatoes, Salsify, Spinage, Turnips, Tomatoes, and Lima Beans. My other crops are, therefore, subservient to these. I give these the "first choice" of ground; the others come in where they can. The ground to be occupied with Corn, French Beans, Tomatoes, Lima Beans, Melons, Cucumbers, Squash, Okra, and Egg Plants, not being required before the middle of May, any amount of Spinage, or Radishes and Lettuce, may be raised previously. Then those crops taking the greatest quantity of fresh manure are associated, as the root crops will have to follow them next season without manure. In this class we have the Pea, Potato, Tomato, Corn, Cabbage, Squash, and Lima Bean. I do not specially provide for Celery, as it follows my first crop of Peas; nor for Turnips or Endive, which follow early Potatoes. The early sown crops, for which I manure the previous season, are next located, as the Onion, Parsnip, Salsify, Beet, and Carrot. Besides these I usually grow a few Egg Plants, and a small quantity of Parsley, which usually take "what ground is left." Now, besides all this, I have to save a piece of ground for my fall crops—Cabbage, Cape Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, and Savoys.

We will next talk over the best *times* and *kinds* to sow or plant. I couple with the times of sowing the kinds I prefer; it will condense the chapter. Other kinds may do better in some localities. *Early Walnut-leaved* Potatoes require our earliest attention, as soon as the frost is out of the ground, followed closely by *Prince Albert* Pea, *Large Yellow* Onion, *Curled* Parsley, Salsify, Parsnips, *Early Horn* Carrot, *Short top* Radish, *Butter* Lettuce, *Round-leaved* Spinage, *Early York* Cabbage (sown previous September), and *Turnip* Beets. April having arrived, we are ready for *Mercer* Potatoes, *Long Salmon* Radish, more Spinage, *Long Red* Beet, *Long Orange* Carrot, and *Drumhead* Lettuce. May—*Stowell* Corn, Lima Beans, Okra, Bush Squash, To-

matoes, Egg Plants, Cucumbers and Melons, *Valentine* Beans, *Imperial* Peas, Pumpkins among the Lima Beans, *White Turnip* Radish, and *Large Indian* Lettuce. We are now well off for the season, except sowing succession crops of Peas, Beans, &c., as fast as one crop is well above the ground. The seeds of our fall crops have to be attended to by the beginning of April, when we sow on a light, warm, sheltered border, *Red* and *White Solid* Celery, and, by the end of the month, *Drumhead* Cabbage, Brussels Sprouts, *Purple* Cape Broccoli, *Red* Cabbage, and *Savoy*. The *Strap-leaved red top* Turnip and *Curled* Endive may be sown as soon as the early Potatoes are off —say by the end of August. In September we have to sow, for the next season, *Early Scotch* Cauliflower (where it can be protected) and *Wulcheren* Broccoli (nearly hardy), some *Early York* Cabbage, and, on the ground occupied by late Potatoes, some *Prickly* Spinage and a few Onion sets; the two last to be protected from the sun by a little loose straw or litter.

The *preservation of crops* is an important point. Peas and Lima Beans can be had to a late period of the season, in pretty good order, by gathering the half-grown pods, drying them gradually in a cool, shady place, and afterwards keeping them dry and but a few degrees above freezing point. Beets, Carrots, Parsnips, and Salsify, may be kept in any place not damp, and but a few degrees above freezing point, packed in loam or sand. In all these operations, the object is to keep them cool and but just dry enough to prevent evaporation. The above-named roots can be *best* kept packed in hills out of doors, if they can be covered so as to get at them any time in frosty weather. Turnips should always be "stowed away" in this manner; putting layers of soil between every foot in thickness of roots, to prevent fermentation. Tomatoes may be had very good till Christmas, by sowing some so as not to come to maturity till September, then to dig up the plants with their load of green fruit before it has felt the slightest frost, and hang them by their roots in a cool cellar or shed. As they are desired for use, place some of them in a very warm place in the full sunlight for a few days, and they will ripen nicely. Egg Plants may be had a good while by the same process. Radishes may be had very late by sowing a few weeks before frost is expected, and when they are large enough to draw, throw over them a few loose branches or pea-sticks, and on these a little loose litter. The Onion keeps best tied in "ropes," and hung up in a dry, cool shed, secure from frost. The Endive and *White* Cape Broccoli (sown in April), or *Purple* Cape Broccoli (sown in May), can be had till the end of the year, by being taken up before severe frost, as much soil as possible with the roots, and placed closely side by side in a dark cellar about 40° or 45° of temperature. The Endive will grow and blanch beautifully, and the Broccoli produce fair heads. Cabbage and Celery preserve best in the open air. The former may have their heads buried and the roots left out of the soil, which will effectually prevent water getting in to rot the hearts. The latter may be taken up before severe frost, and laid down horizontally, with their roots against a wall or fence, then a layer of sand or soil, another layer of Celery, and so on till completed; the whole to be covered with litter, and kept dry.

I will conclude with a few remarks on *forcing*. Peas can be had where there is

plenty of light, and the temperature never higher than 50°; but they take so much room that they scarcely "pay." Sown in this way, in boxes, I have succeeded in having as good crops of them in March, from the stalks, as could be had in the open air in their season. Bush Beans can be had in eight weeks, in a temperature of 60°, and plenty of light, grown three together in 6-inch pots. Asparagus may be had all the winter, by taking up the roots (strong ones) in the fall, and planting them anywhere so that a temperature of 50° or 60° can be commanded — under a greenhouse stage, for instance; but the more light their place of growth, the better the crop will be in quality. *Early Horn* Carrots, sown in February, and protected from severe frost, will come into use weeks before the general crop. Radishes may be had very early, with a gentle bottom heat; but they must have an abundance of air, or more leaves than roots result. The Potato, like the Radish, requires an abundance of air, and a temperature not above 55°. Radishes may be sown with Potatoes, in fact. Cauliflowers also want much air. They can then be had very early and fine, on a good bottom heat of leaves or dung, in pits out of doors; and are, in my estimation, the most productive of forced vegetables. The Cucumber and Tomato can be had easily wherever the temperature is above 60°; but not well together, as the former does best in a moist heat, while the latter will set its fruit only in a dry one. Lettuce can be grown under the same condition as Radishes. Rhubarb and Sea Kale may be had very early, by being forced on the ground where they grow. An enclosure being formed, boards nailed together forming square trunks about two feet long placed over each root, and about three feet of stable dung or leaves placed over the whole, is all that is required.

I hope my article is not too long; and yet I have but pointed to the cabinets in which kitchen gardening locks up her secrets, though I have endeavored at the same time to supply novices with the keys that open them. I will only add that the experience on which the above notes are thrown together, renders them applicable especially to Pennsylvania.

PRUNING AND MANAGEMENT OF THE PEACH TREE.*

III. *Training the Principal Branches.*

99. This, to speak properly, is the first nailing which is made after the winter pruning. In consists in fastening to the wall, or trellis, all the principal branches of the tree. By this operation we give the Peach tree the regular form that it ought to present, maintaining its branches at proper distances and in a suitable position. The earlier the pruning, the more important it is to train in the branches immediately; because, should a sudden change in the temperature take place, its bad effects are not so much felt by the tree when nailed, and protected by the copings, and by straw mats in the worst aspects. It is absolutely necessary that all the wood-branches

* Continued from February number.

should be trained in a perfectly straight line, because the least curve might draw the sap to the shoots that may be there, and give them a disproportionate strength, and thus render them troublesome. Training in the principal branches is of greater importance on this account than on that of its giving a regular appearance to the tree. Although this operation appears very easy, it is not without its merit when well done; and sometimes we can not do it well at the first attempt. The intelligent cultivator, who is fond of his calling, never hesitates about going over his work a second time, in order to give it the desired regularity.

100. This training affords an excellent opportunity of restoring the balance of strength between two wings, one of which is stronger than the other; as also between principal branches on the same wing, where the sap does not circulate equally. To attain this end, it is sufficient either to nail the stronger part closely against the wall to hinder its growth, or to give greater liberty to the feeble part; so that, being more freely surrounded with air, the vigorous development of its shoots may be promoted. These two means may be employed separately or combined, according to circumstances. Sometimes we even bring the weak side forward from four to eight inches from the wall, supporting it by props placed for that purpose; and when the equilibrium is restored, it is put back in its place. This method must only be adopted when there is no longer any fear of frost.

101. Again, in training the branches of the Peach tree, we can fasten the weak part more vertically and the strong more horizontally. The sap consequently flows with greater force into the former, and the balance is restored. These two means may be employed at the same time on young trees; but in those which have attained their full growth, it frequently happens that we can not bring the strong part any lower, and in that case our only resource is to train the weak part more upright. The use of these various modes ought to cease as soon as a more even distribution of the sap has rendered the respective parts equal.

102. In order to facilitate the operation of training, and to give it the desired regularity, we fix guides on the wall, or trellis, so as to regulate thereby the position of the principal branches. These guides are taken away when the formation is complete, and the branches are then maintained in the place assigned to them.

IV. *Nailing.*

103. The nailing consists in fastening all the branches of a Peach tree, whatever their nature may be, in the place most suitable to them. The regulation or training of the principal branches, which has just been treated on (99), is, properly speaking, the nailing of them.

104. But nailing, as I understand it, is chiefly applicable to the fruit-branches, and to the shoots as soon as their growth requires it. It will thus be perceived that we may carry on the nailing of the tree throughout the whole course of its existence; nevertheless there are two periods of the year more especially devoted to this operation — namely, when the tree is without foliage, and when it is furnished with leaves. Hence the operation is distinguished as winter-nailing and summer-nailing.

105. At Montreuil, woolen shreds and nails are used in training and nailing. These shreds surround the part to be fastened without becoming so tight as to cause strangulation. For this reason neither linen nor cotton rags are employed, as they contract or expand according to the quantity of moisture they absorb; and because, from their not allowing the nails to pierce them readily, we can not well calculate the tension which we wish to produce.

106. When there is a trellis, we train the principal branches upon it, fastening them with osiers. The fruit-branches and young shoots are tied with rushes. In gentlemen's gardens, guides, of which I have before spoken (102), are fixed to the trellis; and also a rod at each side of every principal branch, and parallel to its direction. The above is a convenient way of training the fruit-branches in their proper place, which could not always be done if they happened to be opposite the openings of the trellis.

107. Latterly some walls have been covered with trellises of iron wire. I prefer those made of wood; but if the iron ones are used, guides must be employed for training the principal branches; and when they are fastened to such trellis, care must be taken to wrap the wire several times round with osier, so that the branches may rest on the latter, in order to prevent their bark from being bruised and rusted by the iron.

108. A, *Winter-nailing.* This is the first operation performed after the winter-pruning, and the training of the principal branches. All the fruit-branches are fastened in the place they should occupy, having due regard, at the same time, to their form and strength.

109. It has been shown (100) that the growth of a wood-branch, likely to become too strong, is diminished by close training, and keeping it in a confined position; and that, on the contrary, it may be roused from a state of languor by giving it greater liberty. Nailing acts in the same way on the fruit-branches. The restraint that can be produced by nailing has beneficial effects chiefly on the upper sides and near the extremities, where vegetation is always more active, and which ought to be the more restrained, as it tends to increase the distance of prominent eyes from the place where the branch takes its rise. On the other hand, the branches on the lower side must be so nailed as to be in the best position to allow of a free flow of sap. The fruit-branches must be nailed near enough the principal branches to shade them with their leaves from the sun, and so that no naked spaces may exist. In short, with a few exceptions, among which are the fruit-branches that require to be constrained, all the fruit-branches ought to form, with the branch that gives rise to them, a rectilinear angle of greater or less extent.

110. Whatever care or foresight may be used in maintaining a supply of fruit-branches, naked spaces may occur on principal branches, more especially on their under sides. Such cases may be remedied in the following manner:

At A, fig. 10, a naked space may be seen on the upper and under side of the branch. In order to fill it, the fruit-branches *a*, *a*, situated on each side, and immediately beneath the naked space, are left, when pruned longer than usual, and are allowed to

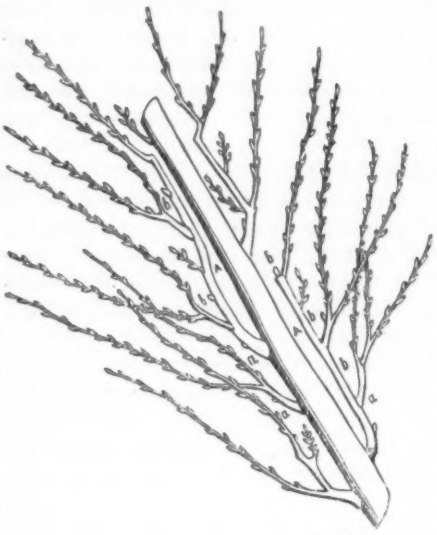


Fig. 10.

grow to the required extent. I suppress all the eyes in the intervals of the three shoots *b*, *b*, *b*, and I encourage the growth of the latter, in order to convert them into fruit-branches. When these are obtained, and the branches *a*, *a*, trained as near as possible to the principal branch that bears them, no naked space appears, and the branch is as well covered at this place as elsewhere. The three shoots *b*, *b*, *b*, are treated in the same way as the fruit-branches; and being successively replaced, like them, they produce fruit equally as well. This simple proceeding is advantageous in two ways; it prevents the branch from being naked, and it affords fruit from the three fruit-branches on each side, of which we should have been deprived if this proceeding had been neglected. Ten years ago, at Andilly, I had occasion to cover, in this way, some principal branches that were naked to a very great extent. In order to do so, I allowed a young branch, trained in the above-mentioned way, to grow along the naked branches, securing it close to the latter by including both in the same fastenings. In this way the naked branches were covered, while the means employed were scarcely perceptible.

111. We now readily cover naked portions of branches by means of inarching. It is thus performed:—Part of the end of a young shoot originating below the naked part is trained along the naked branch; we raise from the latter a strip of bark as broad as the thickness of the shoot, and about an inch and a quarter in length, and we apply to this barked portion a part of the shoot sliced to half its thickness, with an eye in the middle. The inarched shoot is secured with worsted, leaving the top of the shoot free. This operation may be performed from April to August. In the following spring, early or late, according to the state of vegetation, the inarched shoot is divided from its original base immediately below where it was united to the naked branch; and no more scar is left than results from a shield-bud.

112. It may happen that during the winter-nailing it is necessary to suppress useless eyes. Instead, however, of entering into details respecting that operation, it will be better to proceed with the subject in hand.

113. B, *Summer-nailing.* The summer-nailing consists in fastening to the wall, when needful, those young shoots made by the wood-buds subsequently to the winter-pruning and nailing.

114. Whenever we have time we ought to follow step by step the growth of the young shoots, so as to nail them according to their strength, the place they occupy, what they are intended for, and with respect to their relation to the other young productions: but, as before said, the cultivators are too much engaged to take such minute precautions.

115. This being the case, the greater number of them allow the young shoots to grow promiscuously until it becomes necessary to put an end to their disorder. They then proceed to make a general summer-nailing, which is usually done between the middle and end of June. As the nailing goes on, all the nails used in training the principal branches, and in the winter-nailing, are pulled out, in order to use them afresh. This proceeding gives freedom to the branches, which sometimes remain in their places. It also economises nails, prevents the tree from being galled, and some of the fruit from being injured by nails pressing against them. It often happens, especially in young Peach trees, that in training them after the winter-pruning a sufficient inclination can not be given to the principal branches for fear of breaking their bark at the origin of the branch. If that be the case, we unnail the tree in order to bring these branches down to the proper place, which can be done with greater ease when they are rendered more flexible by the flow of sap. Under these circumstances the main branches are not always strong enough to support the secondary branches loaded with leaves and fruit; therefore, before completely unnailing the tree, they must be tied to each other, at a foot from the stem, with strong osiers to prevent them from splitting. The bark of the main branches should be protected from the pressure of the osiers by a piece of cork. Even in old trees, where all the principal branches after being unnailed would remain in their right position, it is still advisable to support each of the two main branches by one or two nails and shreds. It is of course understood that all the ties of a tree on a trellis, which were made at the winter-nailing, must be cut as the summer-fastening proceeds.

116. In this operation all the young shoots that are situated towards the extremities of the principal branches, and those on the fruit-branches, are nailed or tied in the right direction, at proper distances, and without confusion. In summer-nailing we always begin at the upper part of the tree, and work downwards.

117. The summer-nailing produces the same effect on the young shoots that the winter-nailing has on the fruit-branches, according as more or less freedom is allowed them. Therefore, if it is desirable to increase the growth of a young shoot, we give it greater liberty in nailing.

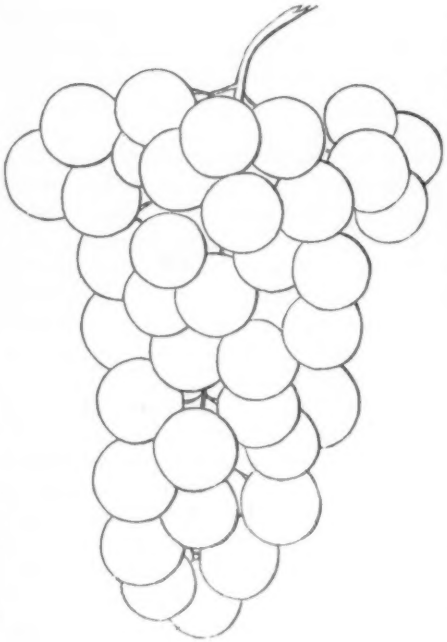
118. After having first nailed the upper parts, which are always further advanced than the lower, by reason of the natural inclination of the sap to ascend, there are cases where we leave all the lower parts at liberty during ten or twelve days, thereby increasing the strength of these parts, and equalizing it with that of the upper shoots.

119. During the winter-pruning it is sometimes necessary to remove superfluous eyes; and, during the summer-nailing, pinching, disbudding, and summer-pruning, are requisite operations.

(*To be continued.*)

THE COWAN GRAPE.

BY W. H. BAILEY, PLATTSBURGH, N. Y.



ANNEXED is a drawing of the *Cowan* Grape—a variety which, although not of the highest quality, proves very valuable *here* on account of its extreme hardiness and early maturity. It was brought to this place by Judge COWAN, of Saratoga, (whose name it bears,) about twenty-five years ago; and, although not very widely spread, has been cultivated ever since. It is quite distinct from the *McNeil*, with which it is sometimes confounded, having shoulders and consequently larger bunches.

The bunches are of medium size. The berries are small, black, with a deep bloom, pulpy, juicy, with a very pleasant flavor. The shoots are long-jointed and strong. The leaves are very large and thin.

THE CONCORD GRAPE.

BY JOSEPH BRECK, BOSTON.

I WISH to invite your attention to a new seedling Grape, which has been raised in this vicinity, and which, I think, will be a valuable acquisition to the country. It was originated by E. W. BULL, of Concord, in this State, who has been engaged for some years in raising seedlings from our native Grapes, and is the second remove from the wild type. It has been in bearing four years, and has proved constant to its quality, and has ripened a full crop on the open trellis when the *Isabella, against the house*, has failed to ripen a single bunch. It ripens one month before the *Isabella*—its full season being the 10th of September—and the first ripe bunch of this season was shown at the room of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society on the third of September. It is large in bunch and berry, of a beautiful ruddy black, covered with a

dense blue bloom, with a very thin skin, very tender and juicy, with hardly any pulp; and a fine aromatic taste, instead of the musky flavor of the *Isabella*, and is certainly superior to that variety in quality, while it is fully equal to it in vigor of growth and abundant bearing. Wine has been made of this Grape, of excellent quality, having a delicate aroma, and an agreeable fruity taste.

The want of a Grape which shall be early, hardy and prolific, while it is good for the table and wine, has long been felt in this northern part of our country; and I believe this Grape of Mr. BULL'S will meet that want, and as it is as easy of culture as it is hardy, will come within the views of all who wish to cultivate the Grape.

[If the *Concord* should really prove, on further and more extended trial, to be not only very much earlier than the *Isabella*, but quite superior in quality, it will be a great acquisition; but it strikes us as somewhat remarkable that it is free from the foxy perfume of our native Grapes.—ED.]

SYNONYMS, SEEDLING GRAPES, &c.

BY HON. M. P. WILDER, PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY

SYNONYMS.—As I desire to correct errors in the nomenclature of fruits, whenever in my power, I send you a few extracts taken from my memoranda of 1853, on Pears.

Triomphe de Hasselt is the *Grosse Calebasse* of LANGELIER, the *Van Marum* of BIVORT, and probably the old French *Grosse Calebasse* of NOISETTE. A monstrous russet fruit. Flesh—coarse. Flavor—inferior. Decaying soon at the core. Ripens in September.

Kartofel, or *Cartofel*, proves to be *Colmar d'Aremberg*.

Beurre Van Mons, or *B. de Mons* of LANGELIER, is synonymous with the old *Fondante Van Mons*.

Blanc perné of LANGELIER, is *Leon le Clerc de Haval*. Sometimes a dessert Pear, on dry, rich, calcareous soils; but scarcely fit for the table.

Seigneur d'Esperen is synonymous with *Bergamotte Fievé*, *Belle Lucrative*, and *Fondante d'Automne*. The former is the original and true name, the *Seigneur* having been raised by Major ESPEREN, of Malines, about forty years since, and promulgated some years afterwards in France under the false name of *Doyenne d'Automne*.

Van Assche and *Vanaesse*, as stated in your article in the February number, 1853, proves to be *Van Assene*, raised by M. BOUVIER about thirty years since, and of which I have an original plate. By a curious error it received the latter name through scions sent to this country; namely, the transformation of *ch* in the former to *en* in the latter—from Van Assche to Van Assene.

Beurre gris d'hiver, of LANGELIER, is the *Beurre gris d'hiver nouveau*, or *Beurre du Lucon*, of the French and Belgian collections. A Pear which originated in France; there known and sold at a common price long before it was advertised by M. LANGELIER as a new variety.

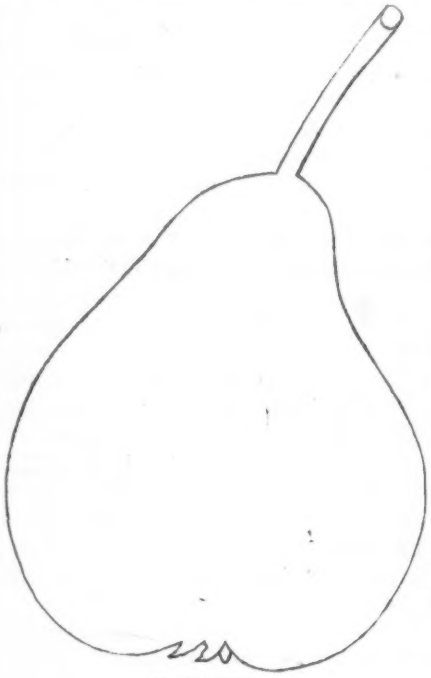
Native Grapes.—One word as to native Grapes, and my offering for the present shall be closed.

Among those which have come to notice recently in this region, may be named—*Stetson's No.* 1, *Ames'*, *Bull's*, *Richardson's*, and *Davis' Seedlings*. These are all earlier than the *Isabella*, but with the exception of the two first have a slight touch of the foxy odor, either in fragrance or flavor. The *Richardson*, although a seedling from the *Catawba*, which, by the by, is the parent of many new varieties, ripens about the 1st, and the others from the 10th to the 20th of September.

I am happy to know that attention has at last been awakened on the subject of raising native varieties of the Grape, adapted to our own locations. Of these I have tested more than twenty sorts which have lately fruited in New England, and I can no longer doubt that we shall soon be abundantly supplied with American Grapes of excellent quality.

N. B.—If the *Brincklé* Grape should prove perfectly hardy, it will take a high rank among the *natives*.

P. S.—I find that in my article on New Pears, in your last number, I ommitted to give the description of the *Beurre Judes*. Here it is:



BEURRE JUDES.

Beurre Judes.—Size—medium. Form—pyriform. Calyx—open, in a furrowed basin. Stem—rather long, inserted without depression. Skin—dull yellowish-green, rough and thick, russeted, and stippled with coarse dots. Flesh—melting and buttery. Flavor—sweet, rich, excellent. Season—early in October, of short duration. Core—medium size. Seeds—numerous, long, sharply pointed.

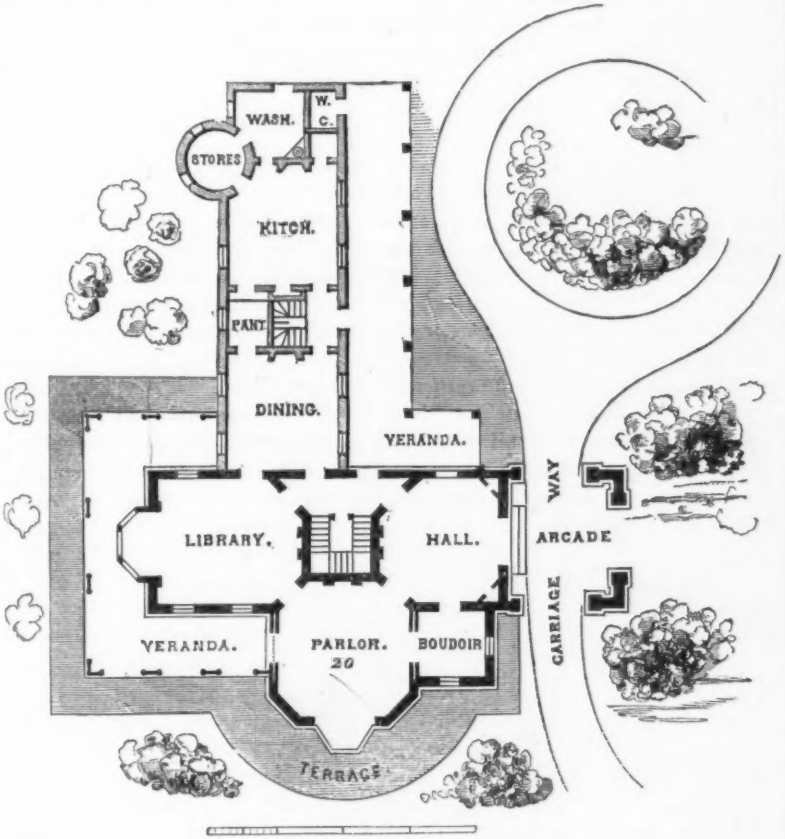
The *Beurre Judes* has been exhibited for some years, both under this cognomen and that of *Longue de Maukoty* (should be *Longue de Nakourts*). The former is correct, as we infer from the foreign catalogues. It is described in *Hovey's Magazine* in 1851 as "without much flavor; rots at the core. It has proved with us a *very good* fruit, but liable to quick decay."

BELMONT.

RESIDENCE OF J. V. D. BERRIER, M. D., NEAR BELLEVILLE, NEW JERSEY.

BY ALEX. J. DAVIS, ARCHITECT, NEW YORK.

A SECOND example is here given of the Americanized Italian Villa, an irregular, picturesque form of house, having the octagon tower, square turret, covered carriage way, and veranda; but in a different composition from that published in the January number of the *Horticulturist*.



GENERAL PLAN OF HOUSE AND GROUNDS.

The dimensions may be taken with sufficient accuracy from the scale under the plan. From the arcaded carriage way you enter an octagonal hall. On the left is a

parlor, in the tower, communicating by sliding doors with a small boudoir in the turret; and similar doors open on the opposite side, into a veranda on the west. On the right, in the hall, is a casement window, opening into the back veranda, sheltered by two sides of the building; and having a southeastern aspect. Also, upon the right, is a door, leading to the stair vestibule, library, dining room, and kitchen, with its offices. The round turret (having a stove room below and a water tank above) adds much to the picturesque character of the house, and is seen in our view on the left. The parlor and library have each a bay window, but differing in form. That of the parlor has a balustraded balcony over it, the window of the second story room opening into it, and commanding a pleasing view over the lawn and river.

The second story of the part made black on the plan, contains four bed rooms; three with sky lights, (adding much to the cheerfulness,) as well as side windows, and ventilating valves in the chimneys; and in the turret is a dressing room. The back building (a lighter tint on the plan) also contains four bed rooms, a bathing room, and closets.

The octagon tower has a fine room in the third story, lighted on four sides; it has a lantern in the ceiling. This room, being intended for a museum of the fine arts and the sciences, is connected with an astronomical observatory at the top of the square turret. This turret commands one of the finest views in the state of New Jersey—the Passaic river and adjacent grounds, Newark, Bloomfield, and the Orange range of mountains, with Eagle Rock and its *villa rustica*, the residence of L. S. Haskell, Esq., the former proprietor of Belmont, who erected the buildings, and planted the grounds.

We shall give a view of *villa rustica* in a future number.

The walls of Belmont house are of brick, laid hollow, with sand stone trimmings, and stucco, blocked and colored as light sand stone to match. The sashes are painted imitation bronze, a dark green, as are also the verandas—a very important feature in houses of this character, and giving a quiet dignity amid its playfulness. The cost of this house was about $10,000.

Foreign Notices.

A GIGANTIC CALIFORNIAN EVERGREEN TREE—THE WELLINGTONIA GIGANTEA.—Under this imposing title the *Gardeners' Chronicle* notices a new tree discovered by Mr. WILLIAM LOBB, well known as the collector of the Messrs. VEITCH. This is probably the most magnificent tree of the Californian forests; and the fact of its being discovered, named, and introduced in England before we have heard a word of it in this country, shows how far we are behind England in botanical and arboricultural enterprise. Long ago our government should have sent competent collectors to explore the vast forests of California and Oregon, and bring their treasures to the light of day. Had they done so, this gigantic evergreen might have been known under an American instead of an English name. As it is, however, we rejoice to hear of its introduction. We copy the following account of it from the *Gardeners' Chronicle:*

"When the unfortunate DOUGLAS was last in California, he wrote thus in a letter to Sir WM. HOOKER, of a coniferous tree inhabiting that country: 'But the great beauty of Californian vegetation is a species of *Taxodium*, which gives the mountains a most peculiar, I was almost going to say awful appearance—something which plainly tells us we are not in Europe. I have repeatedly measured specimens of this tree 270 feet long and 32 feet round at three feet above the ground. Some few I saw upwards of 300 feet high, but none in which the thickness was greater than those I have instanced.' What was that tree? No seeds or specimens ever reached Europe, although it appears that he possessed both.

"The late Professor ENDLICHER referred DOUGLAS' plant to *Sequoia*, calling it *gigantea*, and framing his distinctive character upon the representation of a supposed *Taxodium sempervirens*, figured in HOOKER'S "*Icones*," t. 379, from DOUGLAS' last collections. But that plate, although with neither flowers nor fruit, represents beyond all question a branchlet of *Abies bracteata*. It is therefore evident that no materials exist for determining what DOUGLAS really meant by his "*Taxodium*," which may or may not have belonged to that genus, or, as ENDLICHER conjectured, to *Sequoia*. But species in natural history can not be founded upon conjecture.

"The other day we received from Mr. VEITCH branches and cones of a most remarkable coniferous tree from California, seeds and a living specimen of which had just been brought him by his excellent collector Mr. WM. LOBB, who, we are happy to say, has returned loaded with fine things. Of that tree Mr. LOBB has furnished the following account:

"'This magnificent evergreen tree, from its extraordinary height and large dimensions, may be termed the monarch of the Californian forest. It inhabits a solitary district on the elevated slopes of the Sierra Nivada, near the head waters of the Stanislau and San Antonio rivers, in lat. 38° N., long. 120° 10′ W., at an elevation of 5000 feet from the level of the sea. From eighty to ninety trees exist, all within the circuit of a mile, and these varying from 250 feet to 320 feet in height and from 10 to 20 feet in diameter. Their manner of growth is much like *Sequoia* (*Taxodium*) *sempervirens*, some are solitary, some are in pairs, while some, and not unfrequently, stand three and four together. A tree recently felled measured about 300 feet in length, with a diameter, including bark, 29 feet 2 inches, at five feet from the ground; at eighteen feet from the ground it was 14 feet 6 inches through; at one hundred feet from the ground, 14 feet; and at two hundred feet from the ground, 5 feet 5 inches. The bark is of a pale cinnamon brown, and from 12 to 15 inches in thickness. The branchlets are round, somewhat pendant, and resembling

a Cypress or Juniper. The leaves are pale grass green; those of the young trees are spreading' with a sharp acuminate point. The cones are about 2½ inches long, and 2 inches across at the thickest part. The trunk of the tree in question was perfectly solid, from the sap-wood to the center; and judging from the number of concentric rings, its age has been estimated at 3000 years. The wood is light, soft, and of a reddish color, like Redwood, or *Taxodium sempervirens.* Of this vegetable monster, twenty-one feet of the bark, from the lower part of the trunk, have been put in the natural form in San Francisco for exhibition; it there forms a spacious carpeted room, and contains a piano, with seats for forty persons. On one occasion one hundred and forty children were admitted without inconvenience. An exact representation of this tree, drawn on the spot, is now in the hands of the lithographers, and will be published in a few days.'

"What a tree is this!—of what portentous aspect and almost fabulous antiquity! They say that the specimen felled at the junction of the Stanislau and San Antonio was above 3000 years old; that is to say, it must have been a little plant when SAMSON was slaying the Philistines, or PARIS running away with HELEN, or ÆNEAS carrying off good *pater* ANCHISES upon his filial shoulders. And this may very well be true, if it does not grow above two inches in diameter in twenty years, which we believe to be the fact.

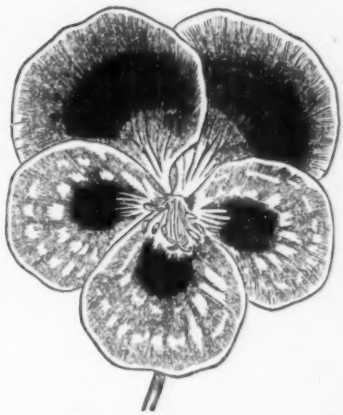
"At all events, we have obtained the plant. The seed received by Messrs. VEITCH has all the appearance of vitality; and since the tree is hardy and evergreen, it is a prodigious acquisition. But what is its name to be?

"Are the plants of LOBB and DOUGLAS identical? Possibly, no doubt; for DOUGLAS reached lat. 38 deg. 45 min. N., and therefore was within the geographical range of LOBB's discovery. But it is quite as possible that he meant some other tree, also of gigantic dimensions; and it is hardly to be imagined that so experienced a traveler would have mistaken a tree with the foliage of a Cypress and the cones of a Pine for a *Taxodium*, and still less for the species *sempervirens.* Besides, the slenderness of the specimens he saw is greatly at variance with the colossal proportions of the plant before us. That, at all events, the latter can not be regarded as a *Sequoia* we have explained in another column; and we think that no one will differ from us in feeling that the most appropriate name to be proposed for the most gigantic tree which has been revealed to us by modern discovery is that of the greatest of modern heroes. WELLINGTON stands as high above his contemporaries as the Californian tree above all the surrounding foresters. Let it then bear henceforward the name of WELLINGTONIA GIGANTEA. Emperors and kings and princes have their plants, and we must not forget to place in the highest rank among them our own great warrior.

WALKS ON HILLY GROUND.—In a season like the present, when heavy drenching rains succeed each other in quick succession, the comforts of a good gravel walk can scarcely be over-rated. It is, therefore, a serious drawback when paths are not good; and there are many that are not so, owing as much to the injudicious manner in which they have been made, as to the indifferent materials of which they are composed; but there are walks likewise with which in ordinary weather no fault can be found, but which after heavy rains present a guttered and broken appearance. Such walks are those on hill sides, when the water is sure to break them up into gullies, more or less deep. Now, to obviate this defect, many walks are provided with outlets at the sides, where the water is caught by an earthenware pipe, which conveys it to some subterranean channel. Now these outlets, or eyes as they are called, are, to say the least of them, but clumsy appurtenances to a walk; and they must be pretty numerous, otherwise the accumulation of water does all the mischief they are intended to remedy. Any plan, therefore, that would bind the walk together, so as to resist the flow of water, without at the same time rendering it unpleasant to walk upon, must be an acquisition, provided it be capable of general application. Now, the following, though possibly nothing new, will effect this object:—Pound some good lime, (not slake it,) and convey some of it to the damaged walks; then mix it with the gravel in something like the proportion of one part lime to four or five of gravel. A small quantity only ought to be mixed at a time with water, and then laid on immediately, beating and smoothing accordingly; then another quantity; and so on, until the whole is done. The mass by this

means becomes so consolidated that it is years before water can have any effect upon it, the process being in fact what builders call "cementing," and one which I certainly like better than asphalte, besides being so much cheaper; for in districts where lime is plentiful and good, it may be used less sparingly: but it is not an expensive affair at any time; and to those who have been suffering from the effects of thunder showers and other heavy rains, I advise a trial of a little of it in the most exposed place, and I think I may warrant its answering.—*Vindex, in Gard. Chron.*

New Bedding Pelargoniums.—Numerous attempts have been made for many years, to grow and bloom satisfactorily in the beds of the flower garden what is usually called "the section of *Show Pelargoniums;*" but almost universal disappointment has resulted. For in a rich soil the plants produce a vast excess of foliage and few flowers; and in a poorer soil, the plants being proportionately weakly, produce slender shoots, and but a few small flowers. During the last two years the plan of plunging the plants in pots, by digging a hole in the bed where the plant was to stand, but nearly double the depth of the pot, and only so wide as to *fit* the size of it; the plant, in its pot, is then inserted in such a manner that the rim of the pot is level with the *surface* of the bed, thus leaving a vacuity of several inches in depth below the bottom of the pot. Attention to watering is required, the same as if in the greenhouse, and the plants bloom more freely than if turned out of the pots; but the method is attended with much care, and they do not continue blooming long, and must be replaced by a succession from another source. What was wanted was a number of Show Pelargoniums (viz. such as are seen at our metropolitan exhibitions), that, being planted in the open ground, would bloom profusely during the entire summer. We have long had the Pelargonium Diadematum and Sidonia, both dwarfish growers and free bloomers, in beds, but not of approved shape. The gardener of Mr. James Odier, in France, has for a few years been endeavoring, by impregnating these kinds by patterns from the best formed and most striking varieties of the *Show Class*, and has succeeded in an admirable manner. Already twenty most beautiful kinds have been sent out, many of which have a very strikingly distinct spot, or blotch, in the centre of each of the five petals. They are of dwarfish habit, profuse bloomers, and of superb form. The one we here give a representation of, its size and marking, is named *P. Auguste Miellez;* it is remarkably handsome. The upper petals have a large clouded blotch of nearly black crimson, with a broad belt of carmine, and a light margin. Each of the three lower petals have a very distinct dark spot, edged with orange; and the white ground of the rest is beautifully *chequered* with orange-red and white edging, while the centre is tinged with violet. Every flower garden ought to have beds of these superb varieties; they may now be procured in our own country.—*Gardener's & Naturalist's Almanack* (*London*).



The *Gardeners' Chronicle* states that the *Diervilla Canadensis*, a plant abounding here in uncultivated ground, has been found, by a young Scotch botanist, growing abundantly in a wild state in the Highlands of Scotland.

Editor's Table.

HINTS FOR THE SEASON.—The winter over a great portion of the country has been very changeable, and on the whole what may be called severe upon trees and plants ranked as tender; yet up to this time we are not aware that fruit-buds have suffered seriously, but the most trying periods for these are coming.

Mistakes are often made in uncovering trees and plants too early—subjecting them to cold, biting winds, and the blighting influence of warm days and cold, frosty nights. We advise a *slight* covering to remain until the weather be soft and genial.

Pruning should be completed as soon as possible, so as to be out of the way before transplanting and general garden work comes along.

A sure foundation for successful gardening during the coming season, is to be well prepared to execute every operation promptly in its season. Seizing the very first opportunity for planting, and taking time to do it well, is a certain means of success.

Hot-beds for forcing early vegetables, raising plants for the kitchen garden, and propagating soft-wooded plants for bedding out, will be among the important operations of March requiring hourly attention.

Laying turf, mending lawns, &c., where neglected last fall, should be attended to as soon as the frost is out of the ground, to give the grass the advantage of a vigorous spring growth that will put it out of danger from drouth.

Roses, flowering shrubs, &c., should be pruned and dressed. Many people suppose that Rose bushes and shrubs when well established may be left to themselves; and the consequence is, they become bushy and twiggy, the growth is feeble, and the flowers indifferent. They need frequent prunings, and top dressings of good rich compost about their roots, to give them vigorous growth, luxuriant foliage, and a profusion and perfection of bloom. In pruning both shrubs and Roses, it should not be forgotten that some produce their blossoms on young wood, and some on wood of last year. In the latter case, a sufficient quantity of flowering wood must be left, cutting out the older parts.

THE GEN. HAND PLUM.—A minute and accurate account, as we believe, of the origin of this Plum was given by Mr. C. G. SIEWERS, of Cincinnati, in Vol. 6, page 187, of the *Horticulturist*. This was the first and only satisfactory account of its origin that has appeared, to our knowledge. Mr. FAHNESTOCK, of Syracuse, has on various occasions brought this Plum before the public, and in a late number of the *Country Gentleman* brings it up again, saying that "there seems to be a lack of knowledge in regard to it, or else a disposition to throw into obscurity its true history." Then he says that the late Mr. DOWNING, in his description of this fruit in the *Horticulturist*, Vol. 6, page 21, ascribed its origin to Maryland, and that P. BARRY, in *The Fruit Garden*, endorsed this error. We must correct Mr. FAHNESTOCK. Neither Mr. DOWNING or P. BARRY has ascribed its *origin* to Maryland, but merely stated that Messrs. SINCLAIR & CORSE, of Baltimore, had introduced or sent it out—which they might do without originating it, just as Mr. FAHNESTOCK has sent out the

Augusta Rose, originated by the Hon. JAMES MATHEWS, of Ohio. We do not believe that there has been the slightest disposition shown in any quarter to obscure the history of this fruit. If Mr. DOWNING or ourselves have not given full credit to Mr. E. W. CARPENTER, of Lancaster, Pa., for aiding in its introduction and dissemination, it was only because the facts of his agency in the matter had not then come to our knowledge. We think, therefore, that Mr. FAHNESTOCK'S anxiety in this matter is entirely uncalled for.

MAGNIFICENT GREENHOUSE PLANTS.—Early in February we made a hurried call at the houses of ERASTUS CORNING, JR., Esq., of Albany, and found some of the most superbly grown plants we remember to have seen in this country. Miniature trees, in full bloom, of four or five species of Acacia, besides Camellias, Polygalas, Abutilons, Laurustinus, &c., &c. *Spiræa Reevesi*, or *lanceolata*, was finely in bloom. This hardy shrub bears forcing admirably, and proves no less useful in the house than on the lawn. In the stove a fine plant of *Bletia Tankervilli* had thrown up several very strong flower-stalks, and a few flowers had already expanded. Every plant in these houses appeared to be in the finest possible condition, and show on the part of the gardener, Mr. MAURICE WALSH, both careful and skillful management. It is rarely one meets with such plants. Many of them are the result of not less than ten years, and it may be twice that, of careful training. We believe the finest specimens were purchased a few years ago from Mr. MENAND, who we think gives more attention to the growth of fine specimens of hard-wood house-plants than any other professional florist we know of.

FRAUD IN FRUIT TREES—CORRECTION.—In an article in our last number, copied from the *Rural New Yorker*, the following occurs: "With regard to these agents, I give it merely as my opinion, and would like to be corrected if wrong, that the Rochester nurserymen have no agents abroad for whose transactions they hold themselves responsible." We believe all the Rochester nurseries have agents doing business for them, and for whose transactions they are responsible; but they are doubtless furnished with such evidences of authority as will distinguish them from imposters. A correspondent has very properly called our attention to this matter.

ERRATUM.—In the review of Mr. MEEHAN'S book, in our February number, our correspondent is made to commit an error which would not have been the case if a line had not been omitted. He is speaking of two trees, and but one is mentioned. After the word "themselves," line 24, page 22, should have been added, "Again of the *Franklinia*, now *Gordonia pubescens*;" we have succeeded, &c. Without the above, our correspondent's proposed quotation to add to the criticised book reads very like nonsense.

DEFERRED.—Our friends have so abundantly supplied us with articles, the past month, that we find we have a dozen pages in type that must be deferred, besides many other articles marked for publication. Correspondents who look in vain for their contributions in the present number, will therefore accept this as our apology.

FRUIT CULTURE IN VIRGINIA.—JOHN T. BRONAUGH, Esq., of Warrenton, Virginia, writes us as follows:

"More trees have been put out here this fall than during the previous twenty years. There is a perfect mania here for fruit. I raised peaches this year in my orchard weighing from 8 to 10 ounces. My success has waked the people up to the subject."

STEALING FRUIT.—It will be seen by the following circular, which the committee requested us to publish, and which we noticed in our last number, that an attempt is being made by our friends in Pennsylvania, to have a law passed declaring the stealing of growing fruit, vegetables, &c., larceny. We hardly think the Legislature of Pennsylvania can refuse a law so evidently just—a law not only needed for the protection of the cultivators of fruit, but also needed to prevent the formation of pilfering habits in youth. We hope the agitation of this matter will tend to cure the thoughtless picking of fruit, so annoying to cultivators. How often has every horticulturist had cause to regret the thoughtless picking of a rare fruit by his friends—perhaps the only specimen, and one which he had been long and eagerly watching. His friends were welcome to any fruit in his garden, save this. But it is gone, and he has to wait another long year.

"*Gentlemen*—At the last meeting of the Allegheny County Agricultural Society, the undersigned were appointed a committee to correspond with you and others, and ask your coöperation to procure at the coming session of the Legislature an act declaring the *stealing* of growing fruit, vegetables, grain, &c., *larceny*.

"Believing the common law distinction between *stealing* from the ground or wagon and *taking* from the tree or vine, absurd, and productive both of injury to the agriculturist and evil to society, our farmers and fruit growers urged on the Legislature, at its last session, to pass such a law for this county, but were met by the objection that it would not do to have a criminal law for one county different from that of the rest of the State.

"Deeming such a law essentially necessary to protect the farmers and fruit growers of Pennsylvania, who have so much wealth and industry embarked in their vocations; and deeming the present trespass remedy entirely inadequate and useless; we respectfully and earnestly ask your cordial coöperation, by the votes of your members at Harrisburgh, and by petitions, if you think it advisable, to secure the passage of a simple law declaring the wrongful taking of fruit, vegetables, grain, &c., whether attached to the soil or not, *larceny*, and to be punished as such.

"Then may we hope to keep pace with the horticulturists of our sister States, who are encouraged and protected by wholesome laws.

ROBT. MCKNIGHT, J. S. NEGLEY, JNO. YOUNG, JR., *Committee*."

IN your last volume, you gave us "Notes of a Conversation over a Dish of Pears on New Year's Day." I have looked eagerly, with each succeeding number, for its continuation; for *such* information I consider of more value to the fruit grower, either the amateur or for the market, than a dozen years' subscription to your journal: and a continuation, covering your experience with winter Pears, and the best method of ripening them, with whatever is peculiar to each or any one of them, requiring different treatment from the general mode, would be a most valuable and acceptable service. And in their behalf, as well as my own, I invite its continuation, varied with this addition: that you note uniformly such as are finer and larger on the quince than on their own stocks, or the reverse; for I am satisfied this is a point which has not yet received that attention it deserves, and that no greater service could be rendered to the fruit-growing community than its settlement.

It is true that our Pomological Conventions are engaged in this; but their action embraces distant sections of the country, within each of which there may be localities for which their recommendations are entirely unfitted. I will illustrate: With me, the *Easter Beurré* and *Passe Colmar*, on Quince stocks, are small and indifferent fruits. I have never had a well-ripened specimen; and this is not occasioned by the want of either suitable age or proper cultivation, for they have fruited the past five years, and been uniformly highly cultivated; while the fruit has been preserved, both in cellar and upper rooms, exposed to as well as excluded from the atmosphere, with nearly uniform results, and in no wise satisfactory. Those from their own stock, mean-

while, have ripened uniformly well; and by deferring the *time* of gathering *as late as possible*, and boxing or barreling close, placing them in a cool and dry cellar until wanted for ripening, and then removing them to a warm room, they have been truly delicious and desirable fruits. With you, I suppose, it is the reverse of this; in Boston also, and how many other localities I do not know, but enough to make it *the* stock recommended for them.

Now, a more accurate knowledge of the effect of locality—for to no other cause can I attribute my want of success—would have saved me the years I so patiently and so uselessly awarded to the fruiting of these trees, as it will undoubtedly hundreds of others now undergoing the same probation with these, or other fruits. And as a corrective to this great evil, I suggest that *every subscriber you have* furnishes the results of his experience with all the sorts he may have fruited on both the stocks, embracing quality and vigor of growth. In this manner a mass of invaluable information would be obtained, because entirely reliable. Let me exemplify: Your recommendation from Rochester of the Quince stock for the *Easter Beurré*, or *Passe Colmar*, and no one yet can say how many others, would, to the *Monroe county* men, be full of value and instruction, while to me it would be worse than useless—a false guide, leading to years of "hope deferred only to end in disappointment." The reason is, the localities are too far apart. The space must be contracted—or, in other words, a more *general* information diffused, so that each may find, in the "chronicles of his own county," the experience which no other can so truly teach. I do not mean to say there are no exceptions to this rule; they are numerous, of fruits valuable in all localities: still they are exceptions, and so long as these remain, will this "exact knowledge" be desired. If you think so, will you set the "ball in motion?" P.—*Waterville, N. Y.*

The *Easter Beurre* here answers the highest expectations on the Quince, but proves indifferent on the Pear. *Passe Colmar* succeeds on both, but is usually larger and finer on the Quince. Experience from different localities is exceedingly desirable, and we are doing all in our power to collect it. Until recently not much has been done with winter Pears, and we can not expect for a few years any great amount of information based on actual experience.

Dessert Pears.—The following are now in season, (last week of February):

St. Germain, old—With me this variety has been very much better than I have had it before. My specimens are of a beautiful yellow color, without the slightest blotch or speck of any kind; and they have ripened off to perfect mellowness in the cellar, though I find it improves the flavor to be in a temperature of 60°, or thereabouts, for ten days before being brought on the table.

Belle Cœnnaise, or *Eliza de Heyst*,—A fair, handsome, pale-colored, roundish Pear, of the family of Bergamots, just now in season; but specimens have been ripening occasionally all winter. This is a melting, good Pear, somewhat gritty at the core. The tree grows well, and bears profusely; and, therefore, I think this variety will soon appear in the catalogues, and become better known. It is a Belgium Pear, of not very recent introduction. Last year I had specimens of *Bergamot Sugeret*, which I thought identical with this variety.

Josephine de Moline—My specimens of this variety were last season finer than ever before, and I think more than favorably of it. Only a few early gathered ones are yet fit for use, but these are melting, juicy and delicious. It is a tip-top keeper, being now as fair and firm as in November; and I have no doubt will remain so till April, at least. This, also, is a very productive sort; and if it prove so good as I now believe it will, the orchardists must turn their attention to it.

Easter Beurré—This, I maintain, is the prince of winter Pears, a as late keeper; as the *Beurré d'Aremberg* is, for early winter up to New Year's day. It is of the largest size; ripens perfectly in my cellar, either in boxes or on shelves; keeps till April; and is as buttery, juicy and delicious as a Pear can be. I have had early gathered ones in use all winter and late gathered

ones are yet as sound as ever, and just beginning to color. On the Quince this Pear is all that can be desired, and I can not do wrong in advising orchardists to plant it on the largest scale. Ten acres, containing 1,000 trees, would, at eight or ten years after planting, be sure to yield a net income of $2,000 or $3,000. The tree is a great bearer, and, though a moderate grower when young, acquires vigor with age.

Doyenné d'Hiver d'Alençon—This is another long keeper, not generally so large as the *Easter Beurré*, but fair and handsome, and ripens off to complete excellence in the spring. The tree is of very robust growth, and productive.

Farther notes hereafter. GENESEE.

THE CONCORD GRAPE.—I saw in the February number of the *Horticulturist* an advertisement of the *Concord* Grape, where its merits are set forth in very glowing terms. I hope it will prove equal to what is claimed for it. Mr. HOVEY says it is four weeks earlier than the *Isabella*. I think this is doubtful. You will find, on file in the *American* office, that Mr. LOVECRAFT put ripe *Isabella* Grapes in the show-case in the Arcade on the sixth day of September last. Mr. BOOTH also says that he had *Isabella* Grapes ripe the first week in September last, in proof of which he refers to his memorandum book of that time. When I pruned Mr. EBENEZER WATTS' vines this winter, he told me that he had packed thirty boxes of his *Isabella* Grapes about the twentieth of September last. He is not at home just now, or I would have more accurate information. It would be doing an injustice to the *Isabella* to allow the impression to go abroad that it does not get ripe till a month after the third of September—the time Mr. HOVEY says the *Concord* Grape was ripe last season. JAS. LENNON.—*Rochester.*

It is not at all uncommon for the *Isabella* to ripen here, in favored exposures, early in September. But there must be a wide difference between Concord and Rochester, in regard to the ripening of fruits; for Mr. BULL says that he has cultivated the *Isabella* fifteen years, without ripening it, and that the *Concord* ripens on the 10th of September.

GRAPES.—According to my experience, the most productive way of growing the American Grape is to let it climb into a tree.* In April, 1839, I planted out some *Isabellas*, from cuttings of the previous spring, on the south side of a close board fence, and allowed them to run *wild*, for an experiment, into some Peach trees on the other or north side of the fence. From that period to the present they have never been touched by a knife, for I liked to see them riot in their native luxuriance. They annually bear in immense profusion; so enormously, indeed, that it must be witnessed to be credited. They have, however, nearly destroyed their supporters, which, of course, I could not prune on account of the Grapes; but the latter hide the long, naked branches of the Peaches consequent upon the desuetude of the pruning-knife. C. E.—*Sandwich, C. W.*

Kitchen Garden.

A KIND friend and correspondent, who forgets neither the cultivation nor the *literature* of the garden, sends us the following. Many thanks to him for such a seasonable contribution!

THE POET COWPER ON HOT BEDS.—In this go-ahead world of ours, who reads that poet of nature, COWPER? He is, I fear, voted a little old fashioned, which he never can be to the calm and contemplative lover of the country. To such as do not know it, I may say that he has given as good a description of how to make a hot bed, as any writer on gardening ever did or

* But not the way to get the finest fruit.—ED.

ever can do. As it is seasonable, perhaps its appearance in the *Horticulturist* may be acceptable, and here it is:

"Warily, therefore, and with prudent heed,
He seeks a favor'd spot; that where he builds
The agglomerated pile his frame may front
The sun's meridian disk, and at the back
Enjoy close shelter, wall, or reeds, or hedge
Impervious to the wind. First he bids spread
Dry fern or litter'd hay, that may imbibe
The ascending damps; then leisurely impose,
And lightly shaking it with agile hand
From the full fork, the saturated straw.
What longest binds the closest forms secure,
The shapely side, that as it rises takes,
By just degrees, an overhanging breadth,
Sheltering the base with its projected eaves:
The uplifted frame, compact at every joint,
And overlaid with clear translucent glass,
He settles next upon the sloping mound,
Whose sharp declivity shoots off secure
From the dash'd pane the deluge as it falls.
He shuts it close, and the first labor ends.
Thrice must the voluble and restless Earth
Spin round upon her axle, ere the warmth,
Slow gathering in the midst, through the square mass
Diffused, attain the surface: when, behold!
A pestilent and most corrosive steam,
Like a gross fog Bœtian, rising fast,
And fast condensing on the dewy sash,
Asks egress; which obtained, the overcharg'd
And drench'd conservatory breathes abroad,
In volumes breathing slow, the vapor dank;
And, purified, rejoices to have lost
Its foul inhabitant. But to assuage
The impatient fervor, which at first conceives
Within its reeking bosom, threatening death
To his young hopes, requires discreet delay.
Experience, slow preceptress, teaching oft
The way to glory by miscarriage foul,
Must prompt him, and admonish how to catch
The auspicious moment, when the temper'd heat,
Friendly to vital motion, may afford
Soft fomentation, and invite the seed.
The seed selected wisely, plump, and smooth," &c.
—*Cowper's Task—The Garden.*

Indeed, Mr. Editor, we have left the good old books our fathers read, for trash, utter trash; for books from which we neither learn to live or die, rationally. Let me quote another passage, descriptive of the retired country gentleman, much to my taste:

"How various his employments whom the world
Calls idle; and who justly in return
Esteems that busy world an idler too!
Friends, books, a garden, and perhaps his pen,
Delightful industry enjoy'd at home,
And nature in her cultivated trim
Dress'd to his taste, inviting him abroad—
Can he want occupation who has these?
Will he be idle who has much t' enjoy?"—*Ibid.*

Giant Asparagus.—In a late number of the *Horticulturist*, we told all our friends who read that publication (and we regret the want of taste in those who do not) how we took some miserable, starved, sickly, dying, roots of the Pie-plant, and by a little nursing until they got some better, and a liberal supply of good wholesome food, made them the wonder and admiration of all who saw their product. How much healthful comfort this little painstaking has given us we can not justly say, but we know that it has been a great deal at a very cheap cost; and every body else can have it, if they please, just as cheap as we do.

There is another plant, seen to be sure in almost every garden spot in the land—sometimes presenting only one or two straggling stalks, as if it were introduced only for variety—and again in small plots, so diminutive in size that its identity is almost lost in its dwarfishness: and yet it is so agreeable to the taste, that every body admires it; and so healthful withal, that every body should be provided with it, and which is equally susceptible of improvement, and in more ways than one amply compensates for all outlays in its cultivation. This is Asparagus, an article once supposed by many to be valueless, unless its flexible stalk was employed to ornament the mirror, or hang up in the *best room*, to attract the flies in their summer visitation.

We have experimented with this plant for our personal gratification. The success was all we could desire; and if any one will be benefitted by the result, we are happy to give it to him. In the outstart, we spaded the ground, well manured, deeply and thoroughly. The roots—puny, half-starved things—were then set sufficiently deep to protect them from drouth and upheaval by severe frost, and salt enough to whiten the ground thrown over the bed. The salt in due time—

and it did not take long, when the spring dews and rains were acting upon it—dissolved, and its strength went down to feed the roots of the Asparagus. It did not feed any grass and weeds; if the quantity valuable for Asparagus is given, it is death to them. So we had a very clean patch—the Asparagus, as we wished, monopolizing the whole of it. An improved growth will be the result the first season; and in autumn a good coating of manure should be given, for the protection of the plants through the winter, and forked in in spring. Salt or brine from the beef or pork barrel should be again liberally supplied. By following this course, an Asparagus bed may be improved, besides furnishing a goodly supply for cutting through many years; and, for aught we know, be kept in good condition a lifetime. In spring, after the bed is prepared by forking and salting, if it is covered with a thin layer of straw, the young shoots will be protected from the earth which often collects upon them in heavy rains; and the earth will be benefitted by being kept moist and open, so that the shoots will spring up more readily.

It is one of the beauties of Asparagus to have it tender. In order to secure this, it must have a quick growth and be often cut. We have found, from our experience, that the former result attends our course of culture, and have no doubt but it will be realized by others who adopt the same plan. At any rate, it can, without much labor or expense, be tried by any one, on a small scale, and the issue will reveal itself. W. Bacon.—*Richmond.*

The Japan Pea.—As this vegetable is beginning to attract some attention among horticulturists, it may not be amiss to make a few observations on its qualities as an article of food and profit. Season before last, Mr. Lea, of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, presented the members with one or two heads of this prolific Bean, or Pea, as it is called. From fourteen seeds I raised nearly a quart of dry Beans when hulled. That was in a rich border of leaf mold. But they were planted too close together—only three inches apart. Some had more than 200 pods on them, with two or three seeds in each. This year I tried them in rather poor soil, where Osage Orange plants grew the previous year, which, according to my experience, impoverishes the soil very much. I planted eight rows thirty yards long, the rows two feet apart, and the Beans six inches apart in the rows. They produced about half a bushel of dry seed, which would be about sixteen bushels to the acre. In good ground, I have no doubt they could be made to yield twenty bushels. So much for profit.

With respect to its qualities for the table, there is not much to say in its favor. When green, it is so difficult to divest it of the hull that it will be unpopular with cooks. When dry, they are easily cleaned or shelled with a flail. They require at least five hours boiling to make them tender enough to eat, but I do not believe any amount of boiling would cause them to burst. It will be necessary to cook some other Bean with them, as they are entirely destitute of flavor.

They grow from two to three feet high, with stiff, branching stems, and look beautiful in the garden. They stood last season's drouth remarkably well, not dropping a single leaf until frost.

If any of your readers would like to try them, I shall be most happy to enclose them a few in a letter, if they will address me post-paid. T. V. Peticolas.—*Mount Carmel, Clermont Co., Ohio.*

Lima Beans.—Observing, for several years, that those hills of Lima Beans which were shaded by the others produced fewer and inferior crops than the vines exposed on the outer rows, I have adopted, with advantage, the plan of planting in borders, wherever I could put them without casting the shade on other crops. New hands pick their Lima Beans, for winter use, in a young, unripened state; nothing could be more erroneous. Let them get nearly dry *on their own vines*, and soak them for use two nights before boiling, putting the water on them hot. It is a good plan to sprout the Beans under a pane or two of glass before planting them round the poles.*

*It is a very good plan with most other kinds of Beans, as well as Peas, and many other sorts of garden seeds.—Ed.

NOTES ON GARDEN VEGETABLES.—I imported the year before last some Lettuce and Cos seeds from Paris, and have been so much pleased with some of the kinds that I think them worth knowing. I tried both the Green Cos and the Grey Cos (*Romaines vertes* and *grise*), and found both so good that I cannot decide between them. They both headed remarkably well, and were very large, tender and sweet. Among the Cabbage Lettuces, the Genoese (*Laitue de Gênes*) produced also a very large, fine and tender head, equal to any Cabbage Lettuce I have ever known. The Maltese (*Laitue de Malte*) headed very finely; is curled, full sized, and so tender that it can hardly be handled. It combines the crispness and sweetness of the Cos with the tenderness of the Cabbage Lettuce varieties, and, on that account, I prefer it to any other that I am acquainted with. I tried about twelve varieties in all, but the above were far the best. I have been well supplied with fine heads of the above since the last week in November; I mean to save seeds abundantly, and can send you, when gathered, such of them as you may desire. Lettuces, to do well, must have plenty of fresh manure, some salt, and plent of rain or other water besides good culture. ROB'T CHISOLM.—*Near Beaufort, S. C*

Answers to Correspondents.

(DAVID C. SCOFIELD, Norwich, N. Y.) TRANSPORTATION OF TREES.—Your suggestions are excellent, and if space permitted we should insert your letter entire. The evils of delay are becoming intolerable. A movement is on foot here to effect some arrangement that will at least *lessen* the difficulties. We shall give notice of it in our next number. We have a mass of letters before us, on this subject, showing that there exists no little solicitude in regard to it. We trust that railroad directors will hereafter class living trees and plants among "perishable articles," and forward them with the same promptness and dispatch

(E. P. G.) DRAINING APPLICABLE TO LEVEL GROUND.—We presume you mean draining ground on which there is not a natural fall or outlet for the water. In some cases of this kind on our own ground we have sunk large reservoirs and filled them up with stones, and have carried the drains into these. A very slight inclination will lead off ordinary drainage; and drains sunk pretty deep, and made close, will have a good effect even where the water can not run. In such cases we prefer stones to tile.

(P., Waterville, N. Y.) PEARS.—You will find some notes from a correspondent, whose statements you can rely upon as correct in this locality.

You invite your readers to ask questions; therefore allow me to inquire whether budding trees can be successfully practiced in spring? If so, what is the process—the whole? (1)

What is the best time to cut scions for grafting, and the best way to preserve them till spring? If kept in dirt, should I bury the whole, or what part? How wet must the dirt be? (2)

In setting out a young Pear orchard, would you prefer the pyramidal form or horizontal mode of training to the trellis? By the latter mode would not the large fruit be safer from winds? (3)

I have a number of thrifty Cherry trees, of different kinds, which have made fruitless efforts to bear for several years. Some are in sandy soil, others in heavy but not wet land. The fruit falls prematurely, and but few specimens come to perfection. The Pear does well on the same ground. What does the Cherry want more than, or different from, the Pear? A neighbor succeeds admirably with the Cherry, but can do nothing with the Pear. (4)

I have asked the preceding questions in a plain, farmer-like way. They undoubtedly seem very simple to you: so the solution of a simple problem in the Rule of Three would be to me; but to require a boy to do it who has not crossed the bridge of Addition, would be imposing a difficult task. I am just commencing fruit growing a little. The trees I have are self-educated, and have worked their way to treehood with but little aid; therefore I infer that the soil, climate, and exposure, are pretty fair; and reading the *Horticulturist* has made me willing to lend them a hand. I have set some hundreds of Peach trees upon a hill of considerable altitude, with a northern and western exposure. The north wind has a clean sweep upon them for sixty miles. I set them there because there are fewer frosts, and I think less intensity of cold in winter, than on the plain below. I have Peach trees standing on an inclined plane—the upper ones about twenty-five feet higher than the lower. Summer before last the upper ones were full of fruit;

the lower ones failed to bear. Last fall I set a self-registering thermometer among the lower trees, and another among the upper ones; and for several still nights they reported five degrees difference. I changed them, and they reported the same difference.

Warm air ascends, cold sinks; but there is a point beyond which warm air does not rise, and on becoming cold, is ready to fall. Now I think the fruit grower who locates upon an altitude where this turning point is found, is a fortunate man; he may have frosts above and below him, and repose in safety between the two. I shall make further experiments through the winter, at different elevations.

By the way, these young trees were all stung by something, last summer, and a deposit made in the heart for from one to two feet from the top down, at different places. I do not know the imp that did it. His work resembles that of the locust, which was not here. I shall cut off the tops of about three hundred, and burn the contemplated progeny—HERDD'S plan is the only one by which these insect visitors are held at a respectful distance. W. B. WALDO.—*Johnsville, N. Y.*

(1) Spring budding is seldom practiced, being much less certain than either grafting or the common summer budding. The scions are cut as for grafting, and buried deeply in dry earth, to retard them until vegetation is so far advanced that the bark of the stock rises freely, when the buds are inserted as in the usual way. The buds must of course be taken off with a portion of the wood attached. A kind of budding which the English call "scallop budding" can be performed at the season of grafting, before growth commences. A bud is taken off the scion in the usual way, and a corresponding piece of bark and wood is taken off the stock. The bud is then fitted on the stock so that the bark at the top and at least one side will be placed in even, close contact, and is tied in the ordinary way. This mode is considerably practiced by the French Rose growers. In both cases the stock must be headed back to within two or three inches of the bud as soon as a partial union has been formed, in order to direct the growth into the newly inserted bud.

(2) We prefer the early part of winter for cutting scions, but it can be done with safety any time before the buds begin to swell. They keep very well in a cold, dry cellar, with the lower ends in earth or entirely buried. Where a cellar is not suitable, or when scions are wanted for late spring grafting, we prefer to bury them in a pit three or four feet deep, among dry, sandy earth. A mound of earth should be thrown up over the pit, to shed the water.

(3) We should prefer pyramids or low, half standards, as the espalier training requires too much labor to be advisable in orchard culture. On low standard trees, planted rather close, the heavy fruits are nearly as safe as they would be on trellises.

(4) We can not account for such a case. It is possibly some defect in the soil; we can not say what. The Cherry prefers a dry, light soil; and in our own practice we have not known it to fail in such. The crop will be surer as the trees grow older. The Cherry is by no means difficult to suit in soil, provided always it be *dry*.

A FRUIT GARDEN.—In compliance with your request I will give you particulars. My garden is on the corner: 50 feet front, south of the house, facing west; and 100 feet on the street, fronting south. I wish to set it to fruit trees, (the dwarf or pyramidal form,) and get a good variety of fruit for a small family; also cultivate some of the smaller sorts of vegetables, and perhaps two Grape vines and some Strawberries. L. M. MAESH.

We would advise you to make a walk five or six feet wide around the garden, six feet from the fences; thus leaving a border six feet wide all around, for small fruits and vegetables. Grape vines and Apricots can be trained on the fences. Then there should be a cross walk in the center, and the two center plots thus cut off can be filled with dwarf and pyramidal trees planted in rows. In this way you will make the most of your ground, and have as sightly an arrangement as is possible under the circumstances. You will find a plan in the *Fruit Garden*, pages 183 and 184, that may be of some assistance to you.

Is the Pear on the Quince as well or better adapted to cold climates as on free stocks? The thermometer indicated —26° last winter. B. F. MILLS.—*Baraboo, Wis.*

The Pear succeeds well on the Quince as far north as lat. 44°, and it may be farther. We think it will succeed on the Quince wherever it does on the Pear, but we can not say that it exercises much influence on the hardiness of the tree.

By stating a few facts connected with the culture of my green-house plants, I may enable you to tell me the cause and prescribe a remedy for the want of luxuriance in them. My house plants were all repotted, last September and October, into pots and tubs likely to suit each individual species. The compost used was black mold, composed of decayed tree leaves and loam taken fresh from the woods, and afterwards mixed with decomposed manure, charcoal, sand, &c., as was thought necessary for the different kinds of plants. The place from which the fresh earth was taken is a good deal of the nature of iron, and I think must contain oxyd of iron. The process of potting was judiciously managed as regards drainage, &c. Spring water is used, which is carried to the house by lead pipes. The spring rises out of the heart of an iron ore bed. The tank is within the house, and holds about 150 gallons. It is tempered by the atmosphere of the house. The temperature at night is never allowed to rise above 50° or sink below 45°. Day temperature also moderate.

The hard, coarse texture of the plants, the dropping off of Camellia blossoms, leaves of Orange trees, Begonias, &c., compels me to seek from you a remedy. My gardener says that the absorbent nature of the brick flues, and the escape of sulphuric acid gas, cause the premature dropping of the leaves and flowers. Can this be? No gas can escape, for we never have any smoke. We had some at first, but we have got over that evil. Again, he says the coarse, rusty appearance of the plants, is owing to the use of spring water, or hard water, as he calls it, and fresh compost, which he says ought never to be used but when thoroughly decomposed and mixed with other vegetable matter. If this doctrine be true, we have a good deal more to think about than the mere getting up a glass building and filling it with plants. C. H. M.—*Delaware Co.*

The falling of the leaves and flower buds is probably owing more to the dryness of the atmosphere than to any other cause. It is not uncommon for plants to lose their foliage to some extent after being repotted. If your flue does not permit the escape of smoke, there can be no injury from gas. The spring water is not so good as rain water would be; but if it remains exposed in tanks in the house for some time before being used, it can not do any material injury. The material of your compost is good enough. The watering of plants has much to do with their health and vigor. If they are allowed to become very dry, or not watered so liberally as to reach the bottom of the pots, or if they are watered too much, they can not thrive. It requires much judgment and experience to water a miscellaneous collection of plants well, and more particularly during the season when fire heat is applied to them.

As the editor of the *Horticulturist* is presumed to be "posted up" in all matters relating to fruit culture, I take the liberty to inquire if you can give me and your readers in general, any information concerning the culture of the Blackberry, the most desirable varieties, &c., &c. Some of the nurserymen near Boston advertise for sale what they call the "Improved High Bush;" and I understand that in the vicinity of New York a kind is cultivated, called *New Rochelle*. Can you speak from knowledge of the merits of either or both of these kinds? Are they for sale at the nursery of Ellwanger & Barry, or any where else in your neighborhood? and at what price? An old Subscriber.—*Adrian, Mich.*

We can not speak of either of these Blackberries from much experience, but we believe them to be valuable fruits, well worthy of cultivation. They are not for sale here yet, to our knowledge, though they are under cultivation. The "Improved high Blackberry" can be had, no doubt, at any of the Boston nurseries, and the *Lawton* or *New Rochelle* variety has been offered by Messrs. Geo. Seymour & Co., of Norwalk, Conn., and Mr. Lawton, of New Rochelle. Both varieties are yet scarce and high priced; we can not exactly state how high.

The cultivation is simple. They succeed well in a dry, rich soil, and are easily propagated by cuttings of the roots.

Will you have the kindness to publish a list of varieties of Apples for feeding stock, suitable for our latitude, for an orchard of five hundred trees? What do you think of the following proportions: One-sixth early, one-third fall, and one-half winter? Henry J. Chase.—*Robin's Nest, Ill.*

Will some experienced Illinois cultivator suggest a good list? Sweet Apples are generally preferred for stock; and the *Jersey Sweet, Spice Sweet, Golden Sweet, Lyman's Pumpkin Sweet,* and *Talman's,* can be recommended, we think, safely. All are very vigorous growing and very productive trees, suitable for orchards.

Last July my young trees began to be affected with a mold or mildew of a whitish color, that was very injurious; many of the young shoots thus affected, died. I would like to know the cause, and a remedy. Warren Emerick.—*Crooked Lake., Wis.*

You should say what sort of trees, and what part of them was affected.

As there are different theories in regard to the cause of the blight in Pear trees, I suppose any facts in regard to it will be acceptable to you. In a communication, last summer, I gave an account of a dwarf tree being attacked with that disease soon after a severe frost. The weather has been quite severe with us the present month, my thermometer on the 23d of January marking —20° at five o'clock, and —16° at sunrise. I find one of my Pear trees with the top entirely destroyed, and the limbs presenting the same appearance as in case of blight, the bark having turned black, &c., while the buds are still fresh. On the tree, last spring, the disease first appeared in spots on different parts of the tree, but in the present case the limbs present the same appearance to within two or three inches of the trunk of the tree. I send you herewith a piece of a limb for examination. The tree was set out last spring, and although it grew but little through the season, it was apparently sound and healthy in the fall. When the disease appears in the winter, is it advisable to cut away the diseased parts at that time, or delay until early spring? A. O. Babcock.—*East Troy, Wis.*

The shoot accompanying this note is jet black, and has exactly the same appearance as shoots affected with the so-called "fire blight." We have seen unripe shoots killed by severe weather in the winter, and turn black like this; but this shoot must have been well matured, (second year's growth,) as fruit-buds or spurs already appear on it, in a considerably advanced state. We are more inclined to attribute the death of this shoot to the "blight" than to winter killing.

Will you please answer, through your invaluable journal, the following queries? They may be of service to others.
Will the Bourbon Roses withstand our winters as far north as Rochester, without protection? (1)
Will the Tree Pæony (*P. moutan Banksii* and *B. rosea odorata*) withstand our winters without protection? (2)
Will the Flowering Currants (*Ribes Gordoni* and *R. sanguinea*) withstand our winters without protection? (3)
When is the best time to transplant Raspberries? (4) Geo. H. Hodges.—*Collins Center, N. Y.*

(1) Not well; they require slight protection.

(2) They do stand with us, in sheltered places, without protection; but we would advise slight protection. The growth will be more luxuriant, and the bloom better.

(3) The *Gordoni* is perfectly hardy, but the *sanguinea* is not; and although we never protect, we believe it necessary in exposed places.

(4) In Western New York we prefer spring—as early as the season will admit. We succeed very well in transplanting in the latter part of September or first of October; they get well rooted again before winter sets in.

We will comply with your other requests as soon as practicable.

Permit me to make a suggestion that you or some of your correspondents name and describe a few of the finest varieties of Gooseberries. There is no doubt but it is a fruit entitled to more consideration than it receives. I was very successful, last summer, in raising a crop of fine Gooseberries, free from mildew.

I wish you to advise me what would be the best twelve varieties of Pears with which to increase my collection, after having planted the following:—*White Doyenne, Gray Doyenne, Bartlett, Onondaga, Beurre Diel, Beurre d'Amalis, Oswego Beurre, Duchess d'Angouleme, Napoleon, Belle Lucrative, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Flemish Beauty, Doyenne Boussock, Madelaine, Glout Morceau.* I wish to plant dwarfs. Jas. Bolton.—*Baldwinsville.*

Twelve good varieties of large Gooseberries—free growers and good bearers.—Red—*Crown Bob, Warrington, Lancashire Lad, Roaring Lion, Echo, Companion.* White—*White Smith, Sheba Queen.* Yellow—*Golden Drop, Bunker Hill.* Green—*Green Ocean, Green Willow.* There may be many others in the long lists of varieties in cultivation as good as these.

Twelve varieties of Pears.—*Bloodgood, Dearborn's Seedling, Rostiezer, Tyson, Stevens' Genesee, Beurre d'Anjou, Urbaniste, Vicar of Winkfield, Beurre d'Aremberg, Easter Beurre, Columbia, Lawrence.*

I would feel obliged if you or some one of your numerous subscribers would furnish me with the particulars of the *Victoria regia, Victoria Fitzroyiana*, and a few more aquatics—the size and depth of tank, the mode of heating the same, and how often the water requires changing. I would at the same time wish to know how high I must make my house. Could I grow a few Palms and air plants in the same house? If so, a list and description of a few suitable for the same, and where I can procure them, price, &c. A Lover of Flowers.—*Alton, Ill.*

Notices of Books, Pamphlets, &c.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE NORTHWESTERN FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION. Third Annual Meeting, held at Chicago, Oct. 4th to 7th, 1853.

THIS enterprising association is prosecuting its duties with true western energy and success. We have perused their late proceedings with great pleasure, not merely for the information we have been able to gather from them, but because they indicate a great degree of intelligence, and especially a spirit of inquiry and communicativeness among cultivators that cannot fail to be of great benefit to the Western States, and aid materially in advancing pomological science in general.

Already we see enough of the fruit-growing capacity ot that wonderfully fertile region to warrant the belief that fruit culture is there to become a most important pursuit. Such apples as have been sent us by the Messrs. AVERY, of Burlington, and others, we have never yet seen equalled for size and beauty. The climate, to be sure, has its difficulties; but then courageous men of the west know exactly how to meet and conquer difficulties. They have been well schooled in this matter. We intended to run through the discussions, and note the more important points, but we find we can not at this time.

In addition to the regular business proceedings of the Convention, we find an address, delivered on the first evening, by J. A. WIGHT, Esq., editor of the *Prairie Farmer*, and an excellent address it is—truthful, harmonious and poetic. Mr. WIGHT is no less at home in recounting the pleasure and profits of horticulture than he is in discussing the topics of prairie farming. A letter was read from Prof. KIRTLAND, of Ohio, on the Pear, which we shall give in our next number.

A resolution was passed, calling on each member to furnish "a list of such fruits as have been tested in his neighborhood, and have proved positively good." This was a very good way to get at some practical results, and we give below these lists by twenty-one members:

"APPLES for general cultivation, by L. MONTAGUE, having tested the same some twelve years: *Summer Fruit*—Red Astracan, Prince's Early Harvest, Benning Stripe, Early Golden Sweet, Sweet Bough. *Fall Fruit*—Alexander, Shaker Apple, Shaker Red Streak, Fall Pippin, Rambo, Mother Apple, White Bellflower. *Fall and Winter Fruit*—Scollop Gilliflower. *Winter Fruit*—Westfield Seeknofurther, Baldwin, Esopus Spitzenburg, Vandervere Pippin, Oldtown Pippin, Putnam Russet, Golden Russet, Rawles' Janet, Milam, Bellmont, Royal Pippin, Talman's Sweet.

"By B. HATHAWAY, Little Prairie Ronde, Mich.: *Summer*—Canada Sweet, Early Harvest, Summer Rose, Early Strawberry, Sweet Bough, Tart Bough, Golden Sweet, Carolina June, S. Rambo. *Fall*—Fall Pippin, Maiden's Blush, Wine Apple (of the West). *Winter*—Rambo, American Golden Russet, Spitzenburg, Baldwin, Black Apple, Rox Russet, Westfield Seeknofurther, Rhode Island Greening, Swaar, Gates, and Jonathan.

"Fruits for general and extensive cultivation in St. Joseph county, Ind., by WM. H. LOOMIS, South Bend, Ind.: APPLES.—*Summer*—Red Astracan, Large Sweet Bough, Early Harvest, Golden Sweeting, Summer Rose, Summer Queen, Carolina Red June. *Fall*—St. Lawrence, Fall Pippin, Maiden's Blush, Jersey Sweet, Fall Red. *Winter*—Baldwin, Bellflower, yellow, Bellflower, white, Famuese, Jonathan, Ladies' Sweet, Lady Apple (for a long-keeping, dessert fruit), Northern Spy, Yellow Newtown Pippin, Pomme Grise, Rawles' Janet (never fail), Rambo, Rhode Island Greening, Roxbury Russet, Swaar, Spitzenburg Esopus, Talman's Sweet, Vandervere. PEARS.—Dearborn's Seedling, Stevens' Genesee, Madeleine, Ranssellit Stuttgard, Bloodgood, Bartlett, Belle Leucrative, Napoleon, Duchess d'Angouleme, Flemish Beauty, Louise Bonne d'Jersey, Seckel, White Doyenne, Tyson, Vicar of Winkfield, Beurre Diel, Passe Colmar Buffum, Doyenne

Gris. PEACHES.—Early York, Early Tillotson, Coles' Early Red, Crawford's Early, Oldmixon's Free Stone, Royal Kensington, Crawford's Late, George Fourth, Gros Mignonne, Large White Cling, Lemon Cling, Red Cheek Melocoton. CHERRIES.—Black Tartarian, Black Eagle, Early Purple Guigne, Yellow Spanish, Napoleon Bigarreau, Belle d'Choisy, May Duke. PLUMS.—Coe's Golden Drop, Prince's Imperial Gage, Washington, Green Gage, Bradshaw. GRAPES.—Isabella, Catawba, Herbemont. CURRANTS.—White Dutch, White Grape, Cherry. GOOSEBERRIES.—Houghton's Seedling.

"By SMILEY SHEPHERD, Hennepin, Ill.: APPLES.—Early Harvest, Carolina Red June, Summer Pearmain (English), Gravenstein, Fall Wine, Rambo, Pennsylvania Red Streak, or Pennsylvania and New Jersey Seeknofurther, Bellflower yellow, Pearmain, Herefordshire, Pryor's Red, Baldwin, Rawles' Janet.

"APPLES—By LEWIS ELLSWORTH & Co.: Sweet Bough, Early Harvest, American Summer Pearmain (top grafted), Keswick Codlin, Fall Pippin, Spice Sweet, Pound Sweet, Calvert, Talman Sweet, R. I. Greening, Pomme Grise, Rawles' Janet, Vandervere.

"APPLES—By C. R. OVERMAN, Canton, Ill.: *Summer*—Spice Sweet, Yellow June, Benoni, Early Harvest, Golden Sweet, Glass Apple (Summer Rose), Hocking, Maiden's Blush, Summer Pearmain, Sweet June, Sine Qua Non, Trenton Early, Carolina June. *Fall*—Fulton Strawberry, Lindley's Nonpareil, Autumnal Swaar, Downing's Paragon, Famuese, or Snow Apple, Fall Pippin, Gravenstein, Green Sweeting, White Seeknofurther, Wine Apple, Gabriel, Rambo. *Winter*—Dominie, English Golden Pippin, Golden Russet (B. Pippin), Limber Twig, Ladies' Sweeting, Mountain Pippin (fall), Roman Stem, Roxbury Russet, Vandervere, Wagoner, White Bellflower, White Pippin, Winesap, Willow Twig, Yellow Bellflower, Winter Swaar, W. Winter Pearmain, Baldwin, Newtown Pippin, Rawles' Janet, Fulton.

"Mr. O. says: 'I am aware there are too many kinds in this select list; yet would not be without any one of them.'

"APPLES—By B. B. Drake, Elk Grove, Cook co., Ill., more or less tested, and deemed excellent: Esopus Spitzenburg, R. I. Greening, American Summer Pearmain, Winesap, Rawles' Janet, Aromatic Pippin, ripens in September. Keswick Codling, for cooking, from July 15 to October. A Sweeting, supposed to be Golden Sweeting. Another Sweeting, which was had for Golden Sweeting; Sept. to Dec., or Jan.; very rich, sweet and juicy. Barnhill's Summer, Yellow Bellflower.

"APPLES—By T. WcWHORTER—Have proved valuable in his locality: Red June (Blush June), Summer Rose, Sweet June, Early Harvest, Summer Queen, Spice Sweet, Summer Pearmain, Gravenstein, Maiden's Blush, Fall Wine, Franklin Golden Pippin, Cooper, Fall Pippin, Rambo, Snow, Vandervere, White Bellflower, Yellow Bellflower, American Golden Russet, White Winter Pearmain, Talman Sweet, Wine Sap, Janet.

"APPLES—By O. B. GALUSHA, Lisbon, Kendall co., Ill.: Carolina Red June, Early Harvest, Summer Queen, Jersey Sweet, Maiden's Blush, Fall Wine, Rambo, Fall Pippin, Fameuse, Dominie, Yellow Bellflower, White Winter Pearmain, Vandervere, Vandervere Pippin, Belmont, Winesap, Rawles' Janet, Roman Stem, Golden Russet.

"APPLES—By B. TRUESDELL, Elgin, Kane co., Ill., ripening in succession, only such as have been thoroughly tested: Early Harvest, Red June, Sweet June, Sweet Bough, Summer Queen, Cooper's Early, Keswick Codlin, Porter, Late Strawberry, Winesap, Fall Pippin, Snow, Rambo, Belmont, Brewster, Talman Sweet, Black Gilliflower, Swaar, Pomme Grise, Smith, Rhode Island Greening, Rawles' Janet.

"By SAMUEL EDWARDS, La Moile, Bureau co., Ill.: APPLES.—Carolina Red June, Sweet June, Early Harvest, Early Pennock, Summer Rose, Hocking, Maiden's Blush, and Keswick Codlin, for culinary purposes. Monarch, Yellow Ingestrie, Snow, Rambo, Dominie, White Winter Pearmain, Yellow Bellflower, White Bellflower, Rhode Island Greening, Winesap, Willow Twig, Rawle's Janet, Limber Twig and Red Romanite, are very productive and profitable. PEARS.—

Bloodgood, Bartlett, Flemish Beauty. PLUMS.—Lombard, Prince's Imperial, Gage, Duane's Purple. CHERRIES.—May Duke, Early Richmond. STRAWBERRIES.—Necked Pine. GRAPES.—Isabella. RHUBARB.—Scotch Hybrid, Victoria.

"APPLES—By M. L. DUNLAP, Leydon, Cook co., Ill.: Early Harvest, Summer Rose, Sweet Bough, Spice Sweet, Keswick Collin (for cooking), Peach, Holland Pippin (for cooking), Cooper, Red Gilliflower, Winesap, Lyman's Pumpkin Sweet, Yellow Bellflower, Rhode Island Greening, English Russet.

"Mr. D. says: 'These are recommended for good growth, hardiness, bearing, and good qualities of fruit.'

"APPLES—By J. M. HUMPHREY & Co., Viola, Delaware co., Iowa: Sour Bough, Red Astracan (for cooking), Sweet Bough, Keswick Codlin, Famuese, Rambo, Fall Pippin, Colvert, Ribston Pippin, Yellow Bellflower, Esopus Spitzenburg, Vandervere. English Golden Russet, Milam, Pennock, Willow Twig.

"Mr. H. says: 'I would remark that I have not seen many of these varieties in bearing in Delaware county, but am well acquainted with them in the vicinity of Davenport.'

"APPLES—Cultivated at Davenport, Iowa, by H. FINLEY: Sour Bough (dessert), Red Astracan (cooking), Sweet Bough (do.), Keswick Codlin (do.), Famuese (dessert), Rambo, Fall Pippin, Colvert, Ribston Pippin, Monarch, Yellow Bellflower, Baldwin, Rhode Island Greening, Esopus Spitzenburg, Pomme Grise, Gum Sweeting, Vandervere, Swaar, Herefordshire Pearmain, Hubbardston Nonsuch, Talman Sweeting, English Golden Russet, Summer Queen.

"APPLES—By ISAAC NEGUS, Muscatine, Iowa: Early Harvest, Sweet June, or Summer Sweeting, Red June, Early Bough, Summer Queen, Summer Pearmain, Summer Pennock, Fall Wine, Fall Pippin, Maiden's Blush, White Rambo, Rambo, Roman Stem, Golden Russet, or Bullock's Pippin, Yellow Bellflower, White Bellflower, Winesap, Esopus Spitzenburg, Newtown Spitzenburg, Baldwin, Swaar, White Winter Pearmain, Sweet Romanite, Porter, Spice Sweeting, Ladies' Sweeting, Northern Spy, Rawles' Janet, Newtown Pippin, Holland Pippin, Newark Pippin, Rhode Island Greening.

"APPLES—By ISAAC P. ESSEX, Pine Bluff Nursery, Illinois City, Rock Island co., Ill.; for latitude 41 deg. 20 min.: Yellow Harvest, Red June, Sweet June, Summer Queen, Early Pennock, Fall Beauty, Rambo, American Golden Russet, Milam, Yellow Bellflower, White Winter Pearmain, Putnam Russet, Red Romanite, Esopus Spitzenburg, Limber Twig, Harrison, for cider.

"APPLES—By JOHN BELLANGEE, Bureau co., Ill.: Early Harvest, Early Strawberry, Early Pennock, English Red Streak, Cooper's Early White, Summer Queen, Drap D'Or, Fall Winesap, Monarch, Snow, Fall Pippin, Rambo, Vandervere, Yellow Bellflower, White Bellflower, Fallawater, Dominie, Cook's Green, Romanite, Willow Twig, Golden Russet, Roxbury Russet, Sweet Romanite.

"REJECTED.—Pennock, or Large Romanite, Ashmore, or Hoops, Prince's Everlasting, Barnhill's Summer.

"APPLES—By O. P. JENNISON, Crawfordsville, Ind.: Carolina Red June, Sweet June, Early Harvest, Sweet Bough, Kirkbridge White, Summer Queen, Hop Apple, Daniel Apple, Wine Apple (fall), Rambo, Early Strawberry, Drap D'Or, Fall Pippin, Summer Pearmain, Maiden's Blush, Monstrous Pippin, Alexander, Gravestein, Connet's Sweet, Rhode Island Greening, President, Talman's Sweet, Milam, Bullock's Pippin, Esopus Spitzenburg, Newtown Spitzenburg, Hubbardston Nonsuch, Baldwin, Northern Spy, Michael Henry Pippin, Boston Russet, Newtown Pippin, Yellow Bellflower, White Bellflower, Chandler, Transport, Peck's Pleasant, Detroit Red, Broadwell, Swaar, Jonathan, Blue Pearmain, Winesap, Westfield Seeknofurther, Red and Green Sweeting, Roman Stem, Osceola, Pennock, Camfield, Vandervere Pippin, Vandervere, Fall Queen.

"APPLES—By EZRA STETSON, Galesburg, Mich.: American Summer Pearmain, Large Sweet Bough (best Early Sweet Apple—see Bury Fruit Garden), Carolina Red June, Early Harvest,

Golden Sweeting, Primate, Fall Strawberry, Autumn Swaar, Fall Pippin, Jersey Sweeting, Maiden's Blush, Black Detroit, Rambo, Baldwin, Yellow Bellflower, Hubbardston Nonsuch, Jonathan, Newtown Pippin, Herefordshire Pearmain, Rhode Island Greening, Roxbury Russet, Swaar, Talman's Sweeting, Esopus Spitzenburg, Belmont, or Waxen, commonly called Gates. Kelsey Apple, from Litchfield, Ct., is a very valuable mid-winter Apple. *Three Best Summer*—Early Harvest, Sweet Bough, Primate. *Three Best Fall*—Autumn Swaar, Rambo, Fall Pippin. *Six Best Winter*—Hubbardston Nonsuch, Belmont, Newtown Pippin, Rhode Island Greening, Roxbury Russet, Baldwin.

"Mr. S. says: 'These Apples are all raised in my immediate vicinity, or by myself, and prove valuable in Michigan.'

"Apples—By E. Harkness & Sons—(Fruit Farm, Peoria, Ill.): *Summer*—Early Harvest, Carolina Red June, Sweet June, Hocking, Summer Queen, Jersey Sweet. *Fall and Winter*—Bailey Sweet, French Pippin, Rambo, Maiden's Blush, Autumn Swaar, Fall Wine, Jersey Black, Westfield Seeknofurther, Fameuse, Red Calville, White Winter Pearmain, Michael Henry Pippin, Talman Sweet, Baldwin, English Golden Russet, Esopus Spitzenburg, Fulton, Winesap, Rawles' Janet, Red Romanite, Limber Twig, Newtown Pippin.

"Apples—By Wm. Stewart, Sr., Quincy, Ill.; for latitude of 40 deg.: Carolina June, Summer Pearmain, Roman Stem. Yellow Harvest, Summer Rose, Summer Pearmain, Rambo, Yellow Bellflower, Rawles' Janet. Dancer, Carolina June, Jersey Sweeting, Roman Stem, Peck's Pleasant, Buckingham, Winesap, Newtown Pippin, Winter Sweet. Golden Sweeting, Maryland Codlin, Maiden's Blush, Red Gilliflower, White Bellflower, English Red Streak, Esopus Spitzenburg, Brown's Sweeting, Rhode Island Greening, Westfield Seeknofurther, Baldwin, Roxbury Russett, Pryor's Red, Fall Pippin, Summer House.

"Mr. S. says: 'The number of each variety to be varied according to the use designed for the orchard', the above selection being for family use.'"

Address of Francis P. Blair, Esq., to the Agricultural Association of Montgomery county, Md. Delivered at the late Fair at Rockville.

We have to thank a friend for a copy of this able Address. We are glad to see rural affairs assume an aspect of new life and vigor in the South. The State and County Fairs of 1853 in Maryland have been very successful, and must have done much to arouse the cultivators of that State, and spur them on to improvement. The following passage in Mr. Blair's Address should be read and re-read by those who are in the habit of looking with contempt on country life:

"Men who have made fortunes in our cities begin now to appreciate the value of country life, however averse or unsuited to it they may have been rendered by habit. The common guide-book of Paris, which is put into every traveler's hand, has this note under the head of population: 'Families constantly residing in Paris soon become extinct. The effects of this mortality are observed to be more active upon males than females.' What is true of Paris is true of every city in the world. There is not probably a man in London, Paris, New York, or Philadelphia, who can say that his great-grandfather, his grandfather, and his father, successively, lived and died in the city of his residence. There is no such thing as a survivor of three generations that have undergone the decomposing power of a city atmosphere, assisted by city pursuits. A city, then, may be said to die out once in a hundred and fifty years, so far as regards those rooted generations that live, and move, and have their being only within a city's precincts. Whoever, then, would have succession in his family—that desires to transmit his name and wealth by perpetuating his race—should at some period of his life take his leave of walls and pavements and crowded thoroughfares, and fix his abode in the midst of rustling foliage, green fields, clear streams, and sweet air, untainted by stagnation in the walled streets, and alleys, and sewers.

"There is another observation in regard to cities which induces thoughtful men, who take pride in their posterity, to remove from them when they have accomplished the objects for which they were sought. How many millions of children educated in cities with the utmost care have passed away without reaching distinction among their countrymen! It is remarkable that children born and bred in cities generally exhibit precocious talents; they have the easiest access to every species of learning; they are stimulated to exertion in the schools by the number of competitors, and by that parental pride, vigilance, and solicitude which is spirited up by the stirring society around; they have the advantage of imbibing an early knowledge of the world, and have almost in infancy the manners, the ideas, and self-possession of polished society. But although the great cities of the Old World and of the New World send forth probably one hundred of these fully-educated youths to test their strength in the high pursuits of life, for one country adventurer, yet it is found that almost all the distinguished men who shine in the service of the country, or in the liberal professions, are country-born and bred. The hot-beds of cities bring forward their plants more rapidly; but those springing from the native soil, and braving the rude seasons and rough culture of the country, are found to have the best stamina. Look over the list of great men who figured in our revolution, and it will be found that almost to a man they were country-born and bred. Search the annals of the revolution in England from the reign of the first CHARLES to the third WILLIAM. These were times that tried the souls of men in the mother country. Scarce a name appears that does not owe its celebrity to faculties grown in the country."

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW HAVEN COUNTY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY FOR 1853, with an Address by Rev. W. CLIFT.

THIS pamphlet shows us that the New Haven Society had nearly four hundred tax-paying members in 1853; that from the 7th of May to the 17th of September, it held weekly exhibitions, with liberal contributions at each, and an Annual Fair in September. We have perused the transactions with much interest, and find many things worthy of note. The Directors may well congratulate the Society on its continued prosperity.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES FOR 1853, OF THE MASSACHUSETTS HORT. SOCIETY, with the Schedule of Prizes for 1854.

THIS great Society, the pride of the whole country, prosecutes its labors with undiminished success, and sends us reports full of instruction. The prizes offered for 1854 amount to $2,520, divided thus: Prospective prizes, $750; for gardens, greenhouses, &c., $200; for fruits, $620; for plants, flowers, and designs, $700; for vegetables, $250. This, with the honorable ambition to excel, are sufficient to call out great efforts, and produce great results.

JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

WE have received numbers 3 and 4 of this journal, from WM. S. KING, editor of the *Journal of Agriculture*. Mr. KING is the Secretary of the Society and the editor of the Quarterly. It contains a full and complete report of the First National Exhibition of Horses at Springfield, besides a large amount of other interesting matter. The book contains 280 pages.

CATALOGUES RECEIVED.—*Select List of Florists' Flowers, consisting of Roses, Dahlias, Verbenas, Fuchsias, Geranums, Salvias, Chrysanthemums, &c., cultivated and sold by P. R. Freeoff, Auburn, N. Y.* This new establishment is in the market with a very good and well arranged list of articles.

Wholesale Catalogue of Flower Seeds, from J. M. Thorburn & Co., Seed Warehouse, 15 John street, New York.

Horticultural Societies.

Brooklyn Horticultural Society.—While some Societies, organized for the promotion of Horticulture, are struggling with public apathy, others are springing into existence under auspicious circumstances, with an energy and enthusiasm which should ensure success. Brooklyn, the city of Churches, is just the location for a flourishing Society, to refine still more the already civilized elements of society in that pleasant city. Such a Society has been organized.

We attended one of its meetings at the Athenæum on Thursday, February 16th, which, though an adjourned business meeting, was well attended by amateurs, gardeners, florists, and others. A selection of choice Camellias, Cinerarias and cut flowers, of green-house plants, was displayed on the table.

Mr. H. A. Graeff had several new varieties of the Camellia imported lately, among others the Duchesse des Cases, Margaret Guillon, Jussieu, Bassa Chevalier Lafontiana, Santiniana speciosa.

Mr. Jas. Weir, Yellow Bayridge, L. I., had a basket of choice cut flowers, one of which was a seedling raised by him. It is somewhat in the style of imbricata (Dunlaps), but sufficiently distinct, and worthy of further notice. He had also blooms of Princess Bacchiochi, a very small flower compared with some specimens of that desirable Camellia that we have grown. With this single exception, the flowers were large and finely formed.

Mr. Pointer exhibited two seedling Cinerarias—one he has named the Pride of Brooklyn, and the other Rienzii. They are both good varieties. He had cut flowers of various green-house plants.

The President, J. W. Degrauw, called the meeting to order. The Recording Secretary, Milton Arrowsmith, Esq., read the minutes of the last meeting. The Committee on Plants and Flowers submitted a schedule of premiums to be awarded at the first semi-annual exhibition, to be held the 10th, 12th and 13th days of May next. It was moved that the report be adopted, and 1,000 copies of the schedule be printed. Passed.

A list of honorary and corresponding members was proposed. Mr. Dunham, the Treasurer, moved that R. R. Scott, of the *Horticulturist*, be added to the list. Mr. Scott declined the honor, and suggested that they should substitute P. Barry, the editor of that magazine. It was then proposed that P. Barry, of Rochester, editor of the *Horticulturist*, be added to the list of honorary members. Passed unanimously.

Among the honorary members, are Messrs. Beecher. Bethune, Vandyck, Vinton, Longfellow, Kennedy, Pise, Dwight, Spear, Van Anden, Arnold, Spooner, Heighway and Miley. Forty resident members were added to the list of the Society. Adjourned to the 23d inst.

The following are the officers for the ensuing year:

John W. Degrauw, *President.* Henry C. Murphy, John Maxwell, Henry A. Kent, Stephen Knowlton, and Smith J. Eastman, *Vice Presidents.* William S. Dunham, *Treasurer.* Delos W. Beadle, *Corresponding Secretary.* Milton Arrowsmith, Seamen Bank, corner of Wall and Water sts., *Recording Secretary.*

Pennsylvania Horticultural Society.—The Stated Meeting was held as usual this evening, (January 17). The President in the Chair. The following awards were made:

Plants and Flowers.—*Collection of twelve Plants*—For the best, to Robert Buist; for the second best, to Thos. Meehan, gardener to C. Cope. *Specimen Plant*—For the best, to Rob't Buist; for the second best, to Thos. Meehan. *Table Design*—For the best, to Thos. Meehan. *Basket of Cut Flowers*—For the best and for the second best, to Thomas Meehan.

Fruit.—A special premium of $1 was awarded to Isaac B. Baxter, for fine specimens of Passe Colmar Pears.

Vegetables.—For the best display by an amateur, to Thos. Meghran, gardener to W. H. Stewart, Torresdale. Special premiums of $1 each, for a dish of Mushrooms, and a dish of Cucumbers (Godfrey's Surprise), to Thomas Meghran; and for Imperial Sion-house Cucumber, to Wm. Thompson, gardener to John Tucker.

Ad Interim Fruit Report—January 17, 1854.—The Fruit Committee respectfully report that they have received, since the December *ad interim* report, specimens of the following varieties:

From Chas. B. Ott, Pleasant Valley, Bucks county, Pa.—the *Water* Apple.—Represented to be a very productive variety. Size—medium; two and a half inches long by two and five-eights broad. Form—oblong, inclining to conical. Color—red on the greater part of the surface, interspersed with one or more white spaces, and a number of

green blotches; greenish-yellow about the crown and on the unexposed portion. Stem—half an inch long and one-twelfth thick, inserted into a rather narrow, deep, acuminate cavity. Calyx—medium, closed, set in a moderately wide, plaited, sometimes shallow, occasionally deep, basin. Seed—medium, brown, ovate. Flesh—greenish-white, fine texture, remarkably tender, juicy. Flavor—sprightly, with an agreeable aroma. Quality—"*very good.*"

From Persifor P. Frazer, of Philadelphia, through J. J. Vanderkemp—seed of the Salmon Berry, from Bodega, California; and dried Raspberries, from Sitka, in Russian America, near the fifty-seventh degree of north latitude.—More than a year ago we learned, from a reliable quarter, that a Raspberry of very large size and fine flavor had been found growing in California. Repeated attempts were made by us to obtain the variety, without, however, succeeding in accomplishing our object. We were, therefore, highly gratified at the unexpected receipt, through Mr. Vanderkemp, not only of the seed of the California Raspberry, but also the dried berries of a variety from the island of Sitka, high up on the Pacific coast, and upward of nine hundred miles northwest of the mouth of the Columbia river. In an interesting letter to one of the committee, Mr. Frazer gives us the following information in regard to them:—"The dried Raspberries in the package marked 'Sitka,' were brought from the Russian colony of that name, on the northwest coast of America, by my friend James C. Ward, of San Francisco. He procured them while on a visit there, this last summer, and sent them to me with the hope that the plants might possibly be raised from them. I know nothing of them except that they are the Raspberry of the place. The seeds in the other package are those of a large, buff-colored Raspberry, known in the country as the Salmon Berry. I found it growing, apparently wild, among nettles, at Bodega, a small seaport about fifty miles northwest of San Francisco. Bodega is the port of a tract of country which was (for a length of time previous to the taking possession of the country by the United States) in the occupation of the Russians, who leased it for the purpose of supplying their colonies with grain. The Raspberries were found on the shore of the harbor, under the projection of high cliffs, which sheltered them from the northwest winds. As they were in the immediate vicinity of the company's warehouses, it is very possible that they had been planted there by the Russians, though I could not perceive any traces of cultivation. They grow, if I recollect aright, on the talus of the cliffs, and so completely mixed in with high nettles that I found it very difficult to procure them. The plants were from five to six feet in height, and the berries of at least twice the volume of the *Antwerp*, and between a buff and a salmon color, with a very delicate flavor, which reminded me of that of our *Carnation* Cherries. An attempt was made by Gen. Persifor F. Smith to send the cuttings home, but they died on the passage across the isthmus of Panama. On speaking on the subject to Mrs. Dr. Rhea Barton, she gave me directions for having the seed prepared. These directions were forwarded to my friend Mr. Ward, and a few days since I received the packages which Mr. Vanderkemp placed in your hands." * * * * The berries from Sitka, though thoroughly dried, were quite large; we counted the seeds in two of them, and found sixty-eight in one and seventy-two in the other.

A circular, addressed to the Society by a Committee of the Allegheny County Agricultural Society, was read, desiring the coöperation of the Society in procuring the passage of an act by the Legislature declaring the *stealing* of growing fruit, vegetables, grain, &c., *larceny.*

On motion, the subject was referred to a select committee of three, with power to act.

The President announced that he had received from Commodore Perry, of the Japan Expedition, a small package of seeds, and a letter, which was read, purporting that the seeds were a present to the Society, and requesting that a portion of the products of each kind might be preserved, and if new and interesting, the credit be given to the Expedition.

On motion, ordered that the thanks of the Society be tendered to Commodore Perry for the gift, and the seeds be referred to the Committee for the Distribution of Seeds, &c.

Annual Meeting.—The Annual Meeting of the Society was held on Tuesday, January 17, 1854, and the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

GEN. ROBERT PATTERSON, *President.* James Dundas, W. D. Brinckle, M. D., Richard Price, Rob't Cornelius, *Vice Presidents.* John Thomas, *Treasurer.* Thomas C. Percival, *Corresponding Sec'y.* Thos. P. James, *Recording Sec'y.* Sam'l S. Haldeman, A. M., *Professor of Entomology.* Wm. Darlington M. D., *Professor of Botany.* Rob't Hare, M. D., *Professor of Horticultural Chemistry.*

Genesee Valley Horticultural Society.—The Annual Meeting of the Horticultural Society of the Valley of the Genesee was held at the Court House, Rochester, on the 4th of February.

P. Barry, Chairman of the Fruit Committee, being called upon for a report, stated that—

A box of fruits, containing upwards of ninety varieties of Pears, twenty-seven of Apples, and three of Quinces, was received from M. Andre Le Roy, of Angers, France, by Ellwanger & Barry, on the 9th of November. The greater portion of the fruits were in an advanced state of decay, and therefore not in a fit condition for public display; but the Secretary was requested to notify the Fruit Committee and such other members of the Society as he knew most interested in pomology, of the arrival of the fruits, and where they might be seen. The fruits had been carefully packed, and having met with no unusual delay on the journey, would doubtless have arrived here in good condition but for the unfortunate mistake of sending among them a few early autumn sorts that must have decayed immediately after being packed. The collection was a very fine one; the specimens that remained sound were large and handsome, but not one retained its natural flavor.

Of the varieties of Pears known and tested here, were fine specimens of Bezy Sansparell, Beurre d'Aremberg, Uvedale's St. Germain, Beurre Clairgeau, Easter Beurre, Catillac, Glout Morceau, Beurre Diel, Van Mons Leon le Clerc, Vicar of Winkfield, Beurre gris d'hiver, St. Germain, Suzette de Bavay, Soldat Laboreur, Triomphe de Jodoigne, Winter Nelis, Colmar des Invalides, Princes St. Germain, Doyenne d'Alencon, Doyenne Goubault, Grand Soleil, Colmar d'Aremberg, Doyenne Sieulle, and Doyenne Dillen.

Of new varieties, or such as are not known here to any extent, there were fine specimens of Grand Mogul; St. Jean Baptiste—a very beautiful fruit, with a red cheek—apparently a good keeper; Cadet de Vaux; Bergamot d'Esperin; Des Chasseurs; Gros Colmar; Beurre Bolwiller—a handsome fruit, and apparently a good keeper; Bezy tardif; Mensuette double; Francreal d'hiver; Tonneau; Tarquin; Jalousie tardive; Royal d'hiver; Angelique de Bordeaux; Franchipane; Tavernier de Boulogne—a handsome, peculiarly formed Pear, and a good keeper.

Of the Apples remaining sound there were good specimens of the following:—Reinette d'Espagne—a very large and beautiful fruit, resembling our Fall Pippin. White Calville. Red Calville. Alfriston—a large, conical, ribbed, irregular fruit; pale yellow, with a network of white; resembling the Gloria Mundi. Pigeonnet de Rouen—a conical, striped Apple, like a Gilliflower. Rousseau Brisset—has much the appearance of Roxbury Russet. Pomme de femme—a handsome Apple, like a Maiden's Blush. Dominica—a beautiful, waxy lemon-yellow Apple; flat; resembling a ripe Yellow Harvest. Rosa—a roundish, irregular shaped Apple; greenish-yellow, striped; similar in color and somewhat in shape to the Minister. Fenouillet gros—a roundish, russet Apple, resembling the Bourassa; rough skin. Reinette Parmentier—a roundish-oblong Apple; smooth; pale russet.

The Committee recommend that a Diploma and the thanks of the Society be presented to M. Le Roy, for his valuable collection of fruits.

On motion, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society, with a Diploma, be presented to M. Le Roy, for the fine collection of fruit he so kindly sent us.

Mr. H. N. Langworthy called the attention of members of the Society to the *Michael Henry Pippin* Apple, brought by him from Indiana.

The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

H. P. NORTON, of Brockport, *President*. Jno. Williams, of Rochester; Selah Mathews, of Brighton; Robert Brown, of Greece; H. Hooker, of Irondequoit; Zera Burr, of Perinton; Samuel Shadbolt, of Scottsville; *Vice Presidents*. H. E. Hooker, of Brighton, *Corresponding Secretary*. Jas. Vick, Jr., of Rochester, *Recording Secretary*. James H. Watts, of Rochester, *Treasurer*.

Committees.—P. Barry, J. J. Thomas, H. E. Hooker, John Donellan, J. W. Seward, E. S. Hayward, L. A. Ward, J. W. Bissell, H. N. Langworthy, L. B. Langworthy, Geo. Ellwanger, Alonzo Frost, *Committee on Fruits*. Joseph Frost, Wm. Webster, J. Salter, J. A. Eastman, R. Donellan, J. M. Whitney, C. F. Van Doorn, *Committee on Flowers and Flowering Plants*. H. N. Langworthy, Jas. Vick, Jr., Horace Hooker, James Buchan, *Committee on Vegetables*. Chester Dewey, Francis Trentman, Moses Long, G. H. Smith, P. Cooney, *Committee on Botany*. J. Vick, Jr., J. A. Eastman, J. P. Fogg, *Committee on Finance*. H. P. Norton, P. Barry, Jos. Frost, H. N. Langworthy, J. Vick, Jr., Chester Dewey, *Executive Committee*.

Buffalo Horticultural Society.—The Annual Meeting of this Society was quite spirited, evincing a desire, on the part of its members, to re-establish its former prosperity and usefulness. The following list comprises the officers elected for the ensuing year:

AMASA MASON, *President*. Col. J. R. Smith and Myron Stilwell, *Vice Presidents*. Hiram C. White, *Treasurer*. Jno. B. Eaton, *Correeponding Secretary*. Charles E. Clarke, *Recording Secretary*.

Committees.—L. F. Allen, Benj. Hodge, Lewis Eaton, *Committee on Fruits*. Jos. R. Smith, Jno. Westphal, A. J. Mathews, *Committee on Flowers*. J. Sexton, J. Scenck, W. Granger, *Committee on Vegetables*. W. R. Coppock, W. Lovering, Jr., J. D. G. Stevenson, *Committee on Entomology*.

The Society voted to hold meetings on the first and third Tuesdays of each month; also to have two exhibitions during the present year. The first of the semi-monthly meetings was held at the residence of the President, Amasa Mason, and very largely attended, though in advance of the regular time. It was resolved to raise a fund of two thousand dollars, or upwards, for the purpose of forming a permanent investment, the interest of which should be applied towards the expenses of a Central Hall, at which the meetings and exhibitions of the Society may in future be held. A committee for that purpose was formed, consisting of Col. Hodge, Charles E. Clarke, Esq., and Lewis Eaton, Esq.; and the President of the Society guaranteed to raise a second thousand dollars as soon as the first thousand should be subscribed.

The Society has a very fine library and many excellent members, with an abundance of material and horticultural taste, to insure one of the best Societies in the State. Buffalo has many wealthy citizens, who take pride in ornamenting their grounds with choice trees and shrubs, as well as cultivating the finer varieties of fruits.

New York Horticultural Society.—This Society made arrangements, at the close of last year, to hold informal or conversational meetings for the discussion of topics connected with Horticulture. A set of rules for the proper conducting of the meetings, were adopted; and, with a view to preserve a full report of the proceedings for the use of the Society, R. R. Scott was requested to act as Secretary to the meetings. Reports have been published, in a condensed form, in the *American Agriculturist;* but, as the topics are of more interest to the Horticultural readers, I will furnish a report, at your suggestion, commencing with the first conversation, should you decide upon devoting space to it.

First Conversational Meeting, December 13th.—Mr. J. C. Parsons in the Chair. Subjects for Discussion—"The Cultivation of Fruits," and the "Pot Culture of the Rose."

P. B. Mead made some introductory observations on the importance of these conversational meetings, after which he read an Essay on Fruit Culture, and concluded by moving that a committee be appointed to report a list of the best fruits for the vicinity of New York. Passed. A committee of five was appointed.

The subject of the Cultivation of Roses in Pots was taken up and discussed. It was agreed to adjourn the subject till next meeting, when the General Cultivation of the Rose would be taken up.

R. R. Scott, *Sec'y to Conversational Meetings.*

Rhode Island Horticultural Society.—This Society held its annual meeting January 25, 1854. The meeting was much larger than usual, and more interest seems to be manifested in the prosperity of the Society and the advancement of horticulture in the State. The Society was incorporated this month, and held its first meeting under the act of incorporation, when the following officers and committees were unanimously elected:

JOHN J. STIMPSON, *President.* Wm. S. Pattem, *Vice President.* Gilbert Congdon, *Treasurer.* John F. Driscol, *Recording Secretary.* John Kingsbury, *Corresponding Secretary.* Wm. S. Pattem, Wm. M. Snow, C. B. Manchester, *Executive Committee.* Owen Mason, Stephen H. Smith, Geo. B. Peck, John J. Stimpson, Ellis B. Pitcher, Lewis Dexter, James Eldred, D. H. Leonard, Silas E. Moore, I. H. Holden, *Fruit Committee.* Geo. Hunt, Richard Daglish, Levi Medcalf, Wm. Nesbit, Wm. H. Dyer, Geo. Anderson, Alex. Forsyth, D. E. Carpenter, Wm. M. Snow, Wm. McLeod, *Flower Committee.* Wm. Vial, S. B. Haladay, Geo. L. Clark, Crawford Allen, Abner Gay, I. N. Francis, P. W. Martin, *Vegetable Committee.* James Y. Smith, Elisha Dyer, Jr., *Audit Committee.*

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.—The following premiums were awarded by the Committee on Gardens, for 1853:

To Benj. V. French, for the most economically managed, best cultivated, and most neatly kept fruit garden, $25. To John D. Bates, for the most economically managed, best cultivated, and most neatly kept grounds, $25. To M. H. Simpson, for the best managed, most economically conducted, and well kept grapery, $20. To W. C. Strong, for the same, $20. To Winship & Co., for their fruit and other gardens, for neatness, economical management, and good cultivation, $25. To Hovey & Co., for the best managed, most economically conducted, and well kept greenhouse, $20.

Cayuga County Horticultural Society.—The Annual Meeting of this Society was held yesterday, and the following named persons were elected officers for the current year:

GEORGE E. BARBER, Auburn, *President.* P. R. Frezoff, Auburn; John Morse, Aurelius; O. W. Wheeler, Auburn; John R. Page, Sennett, *Vice Presidents.* Horace T. Cook, Auburn, *Corresponding Secretary.* Lewis Paddock, Auburn, *Recording Secretary.* John S. Clary, Auburn, *Treasurer.* William Osborn, H. T. Dickinson, L. Q. Sherwood, W. D. Osborn, H. S. Dunning, A. V. Pulsifer, James L. Jenkins, William Cutting, Orrin Benedict, *Managers.* B. F. Hall, P. R. Frecoff, George E. Barber, O. W. Wheeler, John Morse, *Committee on Premiums.*

Maine Board of Agriculture.—We are indebted to Henry Little, Esq., of Bangor, President of the Maine Board of Agriculture, for an account of the proceedings of the Board, which met at Augusta in January, with a list of officers, members, &c. Among the things worthy of note, we observe that Dr. Prescott, of Winthrop, addressed the Board on "*The importance of saving and reproducing the Forests of Maine.*"

A committee was appointed to draft a bill for an act requiring that teachers should pass an examination in the elements of Agricultural science, before being permitted to teach in public schools.

NEW BEDFORD HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—At the Annual Meeting of this Society, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:

HENRY H. CRAPO, *President.* JAMES ARNOLD, WILLIAM P. JENNEY, JONATHAN BOURNE, Jr., WILLIAM SWIFT, *Vice Presidents.* EDWARD S. TABER, *Treasurer.* R. C. ANTHONY, *Recording Sec'y.* J. H. W. PAGE, *Cor. Sec'y.*

COMMITTEES.—Henry H. Crapo, Edward S. Taber, R. C. Anthony, L. B. Keith, James H. Collins, James Moores, *Executive Committee.* Henry H. Crapo, Thomas A. Greene, Joseph Congdon, Bethuel Penniman, Jr., Willard Nye, George Tappan, *Committee on Premiums.* Joseph C. Delano, George Howland, Thomas D. Eliot, *Committee on Library.* Henry H. Crapo, William Swift, John McAfee, John M. Howland, R. N. Swift, *Committee on Fruits.* Bethuel Penniman, Jr., John B. Burgess, Edmund Gardner, Joseph Clark, Philip Anthony, *Committee on Vegetables.* Thomas A. Greene, William C. Coffin, Wellwood Young, Frederick P. Chase, Isaac D. Hall, *Committee on Flowers.* Joseph Congdon, Obed Nye, Hattil Kelley, Lorenzo Davis, Joseph G. Grinnell, *Committee on Entomology.* James B. Congdon, *Committee on Publication.* Albert D. Hatch, *Committee on Exchanges.*

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW YORK STATE AG. SOCIETY.—The Annual Meeting of this Society was well attended, and an unusual degree of interest manifested in regard to the reports of committees and the arrangements for the future. One of the most prominent topics was the propriety of selecting one or two central and permanent locations for the Annual Fairs. A committee, appointed a year ago to consider this matter, read a carefully prepared report in favor of permanent locations, but the Hon. Mr. BURROWS, of Orleans county, made a very effective argument against the report, and it was laid over for another year.

One thing is very evident to us, viz.: that such a Society as this should have far more complete arrangements at its exhibitions. The winter show at Albany of grain, poultry, fat cattle, dressed carcasses, &c., was held in miserable filthy sheds, no better than we could find around any country tavern. The funds have greatly decreased within two or three years; and, instead of charging this decrease upon the weather or the prevalence of cholera, we are pretty well satisfied that it is mainly due to the notorious discomforts of State Fairs—the universal jam and rush, and the utter impossibility of seeing satisfactorily what people came to see. Only make good arrangements for exhibitions, and provide for the visitors means of easy access to every department of the Show, and have every thing made as plain and instructive as possible, and there will be no lack of visitors, even if the admission were 50 cents, instead of a shilling.

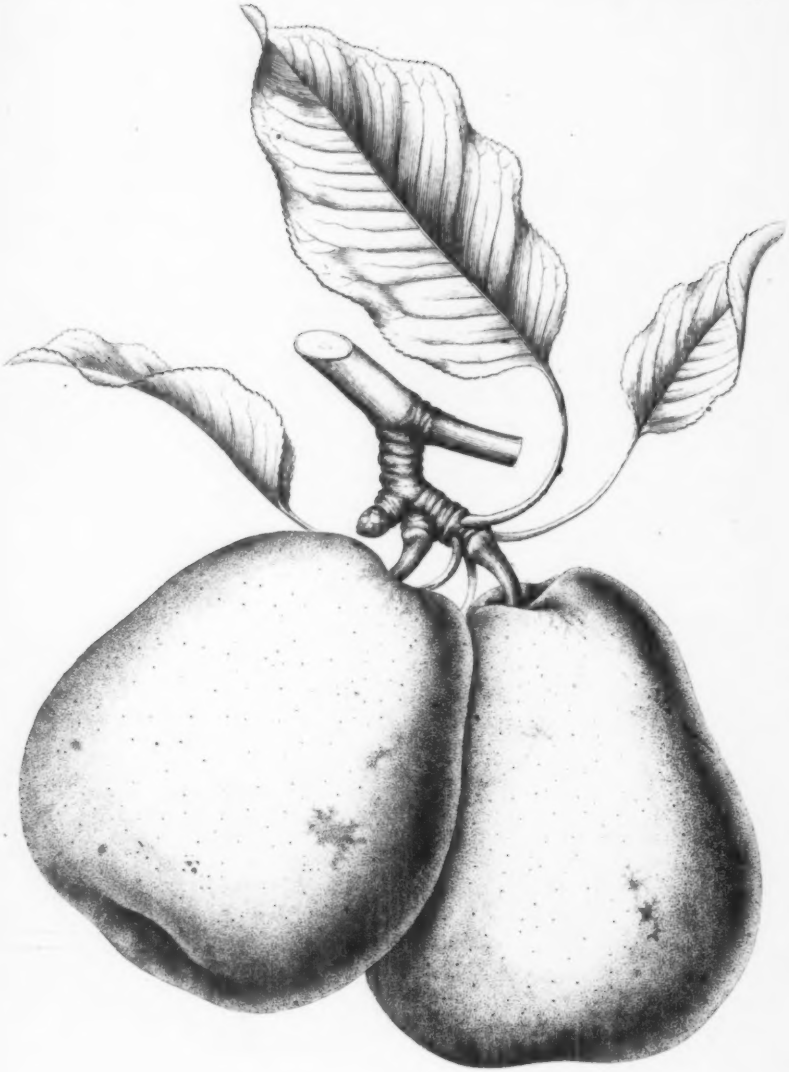
The following officers were elected for the ensuing year, and the next fair is to be held in the city of New York:

WILLIAM KELLY, Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co., *President.* J. C. JACKSON, New York; A. B. CONGER, Rockland; GEO. VAIL, Rensselaer; LE ROY MOWRY, Washington; J. C. WOODRUFF, Onondaga; J. BARBER, Cortland; D. H. ABELL, Livingston; S. M. BURROUGHS, Orleans, *Vice Presidents.* B. P. JOHNSON, Albany, *Corresponding Secretary.* E. CORNING, Jr., Albany, *Recording Secretary.* B. P. KIRTLAND, Rensselaer, *Treasurer.* Edgar C. Dibble, Genesee; Elon Comstock, Oneida; Chas. Morrell, Tompkins; T. B. Arden, Putnam; Ambrose Stevens, New York, *Executive Committee.*

The show of Fat Cattle, Poultry, Grain, &c., was much the best the Society has yet made. This winter Show promises to become important. The show of fruit was about equal to previous years. There were several very handsome collections of Apples: N. & E. S. Hayward, Brighton, Monroe county, twenty-one varieties; Isaac Merrit, of Penfield, eleven varieties; R. H. Brown, Greece, twenty varieties; Henry Freeman, Richfield, fourteen varieties; F. Atwater, Ithaca, ten or twelve varieties (all handsome, including fine specimens of the King Apple and Powell Sweet); Hart Massey, Watertown, ten varieties; Isaac Foster, fine Baldwins and Greenings; James H. Watts, a dish of Northern Spy; Jas. Winslow, Watertown, three varieties. Of Pears, there was but one collection, of twenty-eight varieties, from Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester. Some fine Isabella Grapes were shown by John S. Goold, Esq., of Albany.

We must remark that if it be desirable to have a Show of Winter Fruits, it should be made in some place more accessible, as we saw very few in the room, and very many inquiring where the Fruit Show was to be found.

The farmers in the interior are not quite pleased with taking the Fair to New York city. It will no doubt be inconvenient to many; but it is easy of access and affords ample accommodation, besides, the New Yorkers should once see an Agricultural jubilee. It will aid the funds of the Society, we think, and do no harm to the Agricultural interets in general. It should be the greatest Agricultural Show ever witnessed in America.



VIRGALIEU PEAR